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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Examination (Canada).

No. 21,318 號八拾壹百零千壹萬式第 日八廿月九年寅丙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1926. 叁拜禮 號叁月壹拾年五十五國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	NIGHT	E.	O.	E.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.45	4.55	6.25	7.31
Yanmali ...Dep.	6.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	2.54	5.04	6.34	7.40
Shatin ...Dep.	7.03	—	—	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.36	3.06	5.16	6.46	7.52
Taipei ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	3.19	5.29	6.59	8.05
Taipei Market Dep.	7.21	—	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	3.23	5.33	7.03	8.09
Fanning ...Dep.	7.33	—	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	3.33	5.43	7.13	8.19
Shangshui ...Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.07	11.22	12.53	2.07	3.37	5.47	7.17	8.23
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.43	8.45	9.13	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	3.43	5.53	7.23	8.29
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	5.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.										
				A.M.	A.M.	E.	O.	E.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	...	...	...	7.45	11.30	2.20	3.20		6.25	
Shataukok	...	...	...	8.40	12.25	3.15	4.15		7.20	
				A.M.	A.M.	E. <th>O.</th> <th>E.</th> <th>P.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th>	O.	E.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...	...	...	8.30	10.15	1.05	2.05		5.05	

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

				E	O		
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	...	7.45	11.30	2.20	8.20	6.25	
Shataukok	...	8.40	12.25	3.15	4.15	7.20	
				E	O	E	O
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...	8.30	10.15	1.05	2.05	5.00	5.15
				3.00	3.00	4.55	6.10

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from
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THE BUDGET.

REFLECTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

HARD KNOCKS ALL ROUND.

THE CADET SERVICE, THE P.W.D., THE G.C.H., THE SHEK O ROAD AND THE UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow (Thursday)
afternoon the Budget for 1927 will come up for criticism or commenda-
tion by the Unofficial members.

The estimates amounting to \$17,741,343 were introduced by the
Colonial Secretary at the meeting of the Council on October 15th.

The *Daily Press* has received the following contribution on the subject
from an old resident who is now on holiday and has, apparently, been
thinking over matters very seriously during his leisure. He writes:

It is said you cannot see the wood for the trees, and so it is with affairs in
Hongkong: when one is resident a cor-
rect perspective cannot be gained, but
when one has left and reflects on the
subject everything stands out in its
proper proportion.

We must consider the subject *ad initio*,
and the legacy which was left to Sir
Cecil Clementi on his assuming the
Government. There was a boom time—
a time when money was easily made,
when money flowed into the Treasury
and when money was spent recklessly,
and the then Governor sanctioned ex-
penditure without any thought of the
lean years which were to come—and
which were inevitably bound to come: a
singular lack of prescience and a woeful
failure of statesmanship.

A HEALTHY COLONY.

Increases in Civil Service salaries were
sanctioned out of proportion to their
necessities; the establishment was added
to, schemes were brought forward for
bettering the lot of the unfortunate (the
Civil servants by providing expensive
houses and flats for them to live in at a
rental far below what the ordinary tax-
payers with smaller salaries have to pay.

All the time attempts are being made
to bring the Colony into line with the
less healthy Eastern Colonies which must
of necessity employ Civil servants at
high rates of pay and good allowances.
And this is the point I wish to make—
that Hongkong is a Colony apart; in
spite of its proximity to the mainland
and of many other "in spites" it is
really a most healthy Colony compared
with the other colonies in the East and
in the West. The sickness rate and the
death rate among the European residents
is not high; nor is it high among the
native population: the amenities of life
are numerous, and, in general, the Euro-
peans and the better class Chinese have
"a good time."

THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

Well, then, came the *debacle*: the
Strike and then the Boycott reacted most
unfavourably upon business and upon
the revenue. None of our politicians,
none of the Governor's Executive Council
showed any signs of statesmanship. The
strike was to be ended in a fortnight—
in a month—in two months. The then
Governor uttered an empty boast; he
was not going to leave the Colony till
matters were settled and the instigators
who detained him from going on leave
would be sorry! But in due time he left
when the Colony was in the throes of
its trouble, the Government in the mean-
time committed to heavy expenditure,
and it was left to the present Governor
to grapple with the problem as best he
could.

THE PRESENT YEAR.

That is a short, concise and, I trust,
an accurate, account of how matters
stood on November 1st, 1925. What has
happened since? The boycott persisted
until October 10th when it was officially
raised: it remains to be seen if this is
really effective, and if trade will trickle
back. If it does, well and good—things
will be adjusted and in about a couple
of years Hongkong will be commencing
a fresh career of prosperity. But in the
meantime what is to happen? The Civil
Service remains in a bloated condition:
the Cadet officers are, more numerous
than are actually necessary; other
branches are equally overstaffed, e.g.,
the P.W.D. and the Nursing Staff, and
incidental expenses are allowed lavishly.
It will be said that in the present day
no money is spent without being referred
to the Finance Committee of the Legisla-
tive Council. We know how the mem-
bers of the Finance Committee scan these
votes and how they languidly assent to them. The thing is a farce.
For all practical purposes they need not
be referred. I do not think a single
vote has been modified or withdrawn in
deference to criticism—indeed, there
seems to be a singular lack of criticism.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Look at the P.W.D. Extraordinary ex-
penditure—at the expenditure for ex-
ample for storm damages, which incidentally
seems to be becoming a recurrent an-
nual vote! Then also look at the excess
in the matter of other votes—transport
by about 150 per cent., and so on and
so on. It all seems so unnecessary if only
the Heads of Departments would exer-
cise severe supervision and strict economy
over details. The Government are al-
ready feeling the strain, for they antici-
pate borrowing money to complete cer-
tain works, but what they should do is
to effect a saving in the Civil Establish-
ment by boldly pursuing it or taking an
equally bold step and cutting down
salaries all round by 25 per cent. The
Governor probably knows that one other
colony at least had to adopt such a mea-
sure!

THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Then they should also refrain from
incurring future expenditure upon what
seems unnecessary works. For example,
it is openly stated that a new Government
Civil Hospital is contemplated, at
Heaven only knows what cost. For what
reason? The present building is not
ornamental—it has withstood the ravages
of Time and Weather and stands firm.
Has it been condemned to if so, for what
reason? The builders built well in those
days. If it is to be pulled down only
for its inartistic looks or to satisfy the
wishes of some ambitious medical men it
would seem a big undertaking, for when
one starts a hospital on the ambitious
scale required the total expense is never
known until the whole thing is completed,
and the Government will be throwing
money into a bottomless pit. The present
hospital serves its purpose quite
well as it is, and if the artistic sense of
the said medical men need to be satisfied
the effect can be achieved at a
comparatively modest cost. There are
enough hospitals in Hongkong. The new
Kowloon Hospital is a superfluous luxury
and an expensive one at that! One or
two heavy rain storms will swamp it with
the melting hills at the back of it. Has
the P.W.D. seen to it!

THE SHEK O ROAD.

Again it is to be hoped the Govern-
ment do not intend to build any new
roads at enormous expense to open up
building sites which will probably never
be taken up. Look at the Shek O Road
—its cost and its maintenance. For what
reason? For the sale of a few building
sites on a particularly malarial site. (It
was not thought of at the time!). Has
it paid the Government? Will it ever
pay a decent return? The Government
have put the cart before the horse.
When building sites are taken up un-
doubtedly a road should be built: the
road should not be built in the hope that
sites will be taken up!

THE UNIVERSITY.

It is like the University. It was con-
ceived in ambition, its birth was particu-
larly hard, and its infancy—it is still in
its infancy!—is precarious. True, it is
not a Government Institution—that's the
only luck the Government has had; but
the Government has had to stand by to
apply the feeding bottle from time to
time to keep it from dying from inanition.
There is no call for the University.
When the youths are qualified what hap-
pens to them? It would serve the pur-
pose better if there were secondary
schools where necessary subjects were
taught, and the University were abol-
ished. It has not justified its existence.

THE PEAK FOGS.

Then again, look at the wonderful
scheme which the Government subsidised
at a cost of three thousand dollars for
converting the Peak fogs into rain: an
instance of the credulity of the Govern-
ment!
I will not pursue the subject. Perhaps
I may take up other matters later.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

Today:
Police Branch of the H.K.W.G. and
M.C.L. Sale of Work at Helena May
Institute, 4-15 p.m.
"Trevesa" Trophy Race, 4 p.m.
(Launches leave Queen's Pier, 3 p.m.).
Queen's Theatre—"The Eagle."
World Theatre—"Don Q. Son of
Zorro."
Star Theatre—"The Great White
Way."
Mails:—Inward: From U.S.A.,
Canada, Japan and Shanghai (President
Grant); Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shang-
hai, Europe via Siberia, and London via
Canada (Empress of Russia); Shanghai.
Outward: Hoihow, Haiphong, 8.30 a.m.;
Manila (Empress of Russia), 3.30 p.m.;
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia, 3.30
p.m.; Swatow and Amoy, 12.30 p.m.;
Amoy, 5 p.m.; Straits, 10.30 a.m.; Shang-
hai, 5 p.m.

Thursday:
Legislative Council Meeting (Budget
Debate), 2.30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Police Recreation
Club, 8 p.m.
Ladies' Night, European Y.M.C.A.,
Kowloon.
Queen's Theatre—"Her Sister from
Paris" (Constance Talmadge).
World Theatre—"Don Q. Son of
Zorro."
Star Theatre—"The Teaser."
Farewell Carnival Dance at R.E.
Theatre, Titania and Submarines, 8.30
p.m.
Mails:—Inward: Straits; Australia
and Manila (Tanda); Shanghai Out-
ward: Swatow, 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.;
Batavia, 11.30 a.m.; Sandakan, 12.30
p.m.; Manila (President Grant), 3.30
p.m.; Hoihow and Haiphong, 8.30 a.m.;
Japan, 5 p.m.

Friday:
Annual Licensing Sessions (Council
Chamber) noon.
Meeting of Creditors, Oriental Com-
mercial Bank Ltd., 2.30 p.m.
Reception, Lee Gardens, to H.E. the
Governor and Lady Clementi, 3.30 p.m.
Hongkong Hotel Fire Claims Meeting
at office of Hongkong Small Investor's
Share and Real Estate Co., 6 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Her Sister from
Paris."
World Theatre—"Don Q. Son of
Zorro."
Star Theatre—"The Teaser."
H.M.S. *Neemee*, Ball at King-Edward
Hotel.
K.C.C. Dance at Lane, Crawford's
Restaurant, 9 p.m.
Mails:—Inward: Manila (President
Grant); Europe via Negapatam
(City of Cairo); Europe (papers) via
Negapatam (Glasgow); Shanghai and
Europe via Siberia. Outward: Japan, 5
p.m.; Swatow, Amoy and Fochow, 1
p.m.; Straits and Calcutta, 1 p.m.

Saturday:
Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting, Hong-
kong Realty & Trust Co. (Exchange
Building, 2nd Floor), 11.30 a.m.
Fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting, San-
dakan Light & Power Co. (1925), Ltd.,
11.30 a.m., St. George's Building.
Third Annual Meeting Grand Hotel
des Wagon Lits, Ltd. (Exchange Build-
ing, 2nd Floor), noon.
Fifth Extra Race Meeting at Happy
Valley.
Yachting Season opens. Opening Cruise
and Ladies' Day (R.H.K.Y.C.).
Taikoo Club "At Home," 3 p.m.
League Champions of 1st Division
(Taikoo) v. "Rest of the League."
Bowls: Y.M.C.A. (Kowloon) v.
K.B.C.C.
Football and Cricket: (Details in
Saturday's paper).

Queen's Theatre—"Her Sister from
Paris."
Boxing Tournament, City Hall, 8.15
p.m.
Dance at Craigengower C.C., 9.15 p.m.
Dinner, Dance, Lane, Crawford's
Restaurant.
Mails:—Inward: Japan and Shang-
hai (Kamo Maru). Outward: Hoi-
how and Haiphong, 10.30 a.m.; Shanghai,
Japan, U.S.A., Europe via America, and
Europe via Siberia (President Cleve-
land), 5 p.m.; Straits and Calcutta, 9
a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Kamo
Maru), 2.30 p.m.

To Secretaries.
[Secretaries of clubs and associations,
etc., are kindly requested to forward any
forthcoming events to the Diary Editor
for inclusion in the above column, which
it is our endeavour to keep as correct
and up-to-date as possible.]

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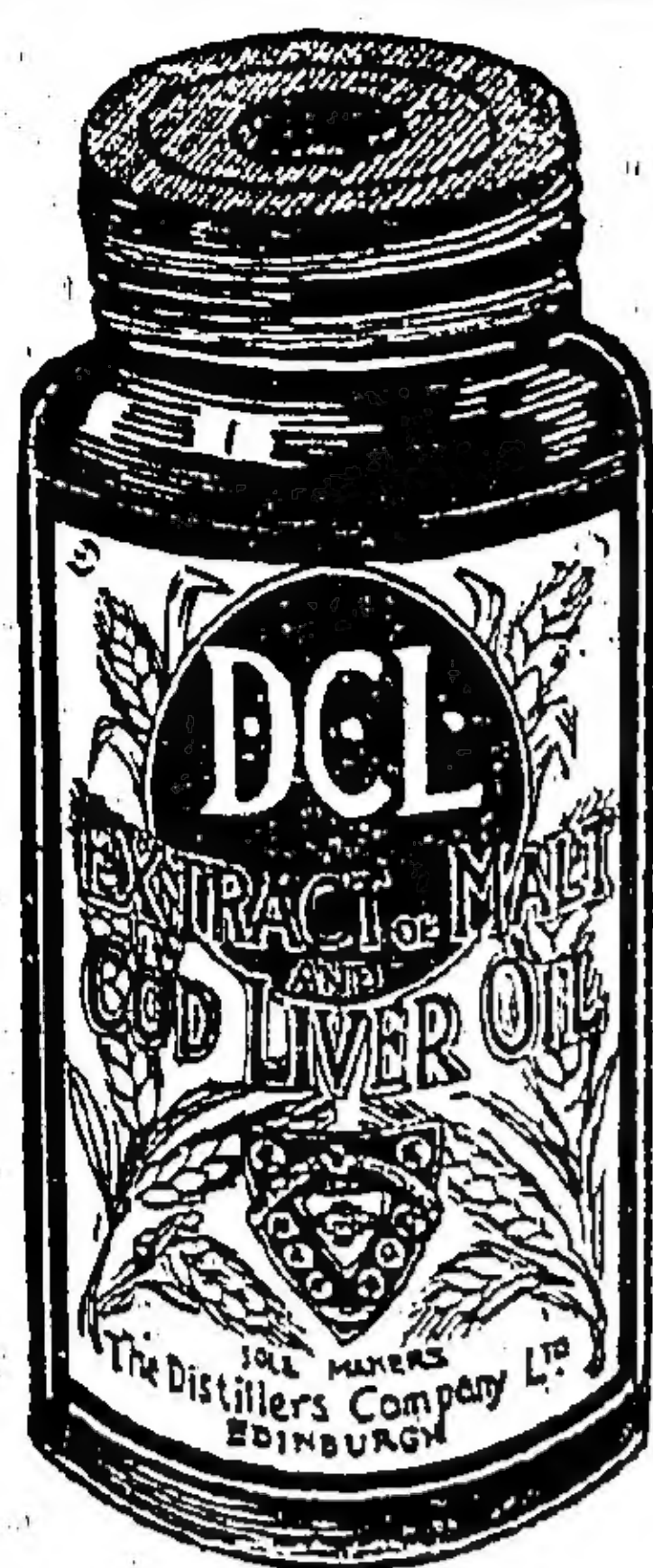
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Manager.

[A.P.A.] [124]



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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

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Our London Letter.

**POWER OF TRADE
UNIONS.**

TO BE CURTAILED.

**PREMIER'S PROMISE TO HIS
SUPPORTERS.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 9th.

The Conservative Party Conference which was held at Scarborough this week was the most important gathering of the kind in recent years. There were many subjects of importance on the agenda of immediate public interest; but what attracted special attention was the insistence of delegates from all parts of the Kingdom that the time has arrived when an effective check should be put on the activities of Trade Union extremists who have been using organised Labour as a pawn in their political game. The Conference demanded by resolution, carried unanimously, that the Government should introduce legislation to make illegal any strike called without a secret ballot of the Trade Unions affected; to protect individual workers against intimidation on account of their political beliefs; to make mass picketing during a strike illegal; and to require national accounts of Trade Unions to be audited by certified accountants.

This resolution embodies the lessons that have been learnt as a result of the General Strike, and later by the stoppage in the coalfields. The desire is that the rank and file of Trade Unions shall be made masters in their own house. They are, as conditions now exist, victims of so-called leaders of the Cook and Herbert Smith type who have shown themselves political "bosses" intent on furthering political ends that are avowedly Communist. The Trade Unions were established to promote the welfare of the workers in various trades in matters relating to their employment, and this is perfectly legitimate and even necessary. But as everyone knows, in recent years this conception of the functions of Trade Unions has been thrust into the background, and we have seen the members called out on strike, and the industries of the country seriously injured, in order that a small minority of crack-brained extremists who take their orders from Moscow might try their hands at promoting Revolution.

Prime Minister's Statement.

For some time this question of curtailing the liberty of Trade Union wire-pullers to declare strikes, many of which involve the whole nation, has been debated in the Press; and the Conservative Members of Parliament have made it plain that they expect the Government to do what is essential. The Party Conference at Scarborough merely gave an opportunity of saying on behalf of the whole Party throughout the country what has been said in the constituencies for months past. Mr. Baldwin was able to satisfy the stalwarts, thereby giving great satisfaction, and having recalled the General Strike and the ultimate aim of those who had promoted it—namely, to overthrow Parliamentary Government—he promised that a Bill will be put before the Legislature to control Trade Unions. This announcement satisfies the public sense of what is urgently required in the interests of the country as a whole.

The Unconventional Premier.

A little anecdote I heard the other day illustrates what a homely man Mr. Stanley Baldwin is. As everyone knows, the Prime Minister has no airs or affectation whatever. Last week he walked into the Travellers Club and entered the long dining-room to find every table engaged. He might have sat himself down next to more than one distinguished public man at the end of the room, but instead he plumped himself alongside a blushing young stockbroker, with the genial comment, as he called for a drink, "Do you like beer as much as I do?"

Flying in the Navy.

It is evident from a new Fleet order issued by the Admiralty that a knowledge of aviation is to become an essential part of every naval officer's professional equipment. The Order states that all officers and men of the Fleet may be required to take occasional flights in aircraft as a part of their regular routine of duty. Of course, as the Navy controls aircraft carriers, this is not very novel as regards that branch of the Service, but the implication of the Order seems to be that, eventually in each ship's company there should be both officers and men who are able to undertake the duties of an air pilot.

I may state that these flying duties will not be classified with those special duties which admit of extra pay and allowances, such as service in torpedo boats in the old days and in submarines to-day. The Navy does not count upon cash payments as the only or best way of obtaining and promoting thorough efficiency.

Dual Private Companies.

Following the example of other titled landowners in recent years, the Duke of Devonshire has turned his family estates into a company under the title of Chatsworth Estates, Ltd. He is the seventh Duke to take this step, which is rendered necessary by the burden of taxation on large privately owned landed estates. Such action is inevitable since death duties are so heavy that it is said by competent authorities that within three generations the bulk of the big landed properties will be broken up. Hence the rush to turn them into companies.

The principal advantage of turning a family estate into a limited company is that excessive taxation is avoided as the running expenses can be deducted from income tax, and later, as I have said, the heirs escape the death duties—H.B.

ARMED DINNER PARTY.

**PRESIDENT IGNORES DEATH
THREAT.**

EXPLORER IN A REVOLT.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

We had been here six days and there was no sign of a revolt; in fact, the President, General Emiliano Chamorro, had arranged for us to visit several interesting places in the interior, when, like a bolt from the blue, a revolution broke out.

Everybody admits that the President is a strong, fearless man. By all those best able to judge he is said to be the right man in the right place, but the United States Government refuses to recognise him, other nations have followed suit, and this naturally constitutes a direct incentive to political opponents to foment a revolution.

The first intimation we had of the revolution was that for 300 yards the railway line between Managua, the capital, and Corinto, the chief port on the Pacific, had been torn up. The next morning the train from the north was dynamited and the line cut; all telegraphic communications were destroyed and we were completely isolated. Within a few hours the country was transformed from peace and contentment into all the horrors of civil war.

Conscription Round-Up.

In the capital all conveyances, telephones, and telegraph lines were commandeered and taken over by the Government and wholesale conscription took place. Men and boys walking along the streets were rounded up without being given time to go to their homes and say good-bye, while men of all ages were taken from the shops, business offices, and banks and rushed to camp.

On this night we were giving an unofficial dinner at 7.30 to the President, Mr. Harold Patterson, the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Dennis, the American Chargé d'Affaires, and eighteen of the most prominent people in the city. At 6.30 the capital was startled by a report that on his way from the Presidency to dine with us the President would be assassinated. When we left the hotel we found the avenue from the Presidency to the doors of the Legation, lent to us for the occasion, a distance of half a mile, lined with the National Guard with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, while all traffic was stopped.

Punctually the President arrived in his car accompanied by his personal guard. Two other cars followed filled with armed men, and during the whole time he was with us there were at least twenty armed guards with loaded guns and belts of cartridges in the hall within a few feet of the table where we sat, while outside the doors and at the gates was a large body of soldiers.

When the President left, Lady (Richmond) Brown and I walked with him to his car. Officers shouted their orders, the guards and soldiers closed round in a solid body, and as he drove away we breathed a sigh of relief.

Hysterical Women.

I never remember a more heartbreaking sight than the one we witnessed the following day, when hundreds of conscripted men began to march out of the city. Most of them were Indians, and every few minutes their wild piercing yells rang out. Walking with them were dozens of their women, many of whom carried babies and led children of all ages by the hand. Many of the women were wildly hysterical; tears streamed down their cheeks, their hair was flying in disorder, and their cries were urgent against.

Most of the men were in rags and many had no shoes. They had been torn away from their homes without warning and had no idea what they were fighting for or whom they were going to fight against.

I have never witnessed anything so equal in cruelty to the spectacle of these happy children of the land being forced to go out and slaughter one another. They cannot read or write and therefore know nothing of the conditions which have provoked the revolution.—F. A. MITCHELL-HODGES in the Daily Mail.

**LONDON WEDDING IN
ESPERANTO.**

**AUSTRIAN WOMAN KEEPS A
SECRET VOW.**

"Mr. S. Jackson Coleman is to be the Edigonto and Fraulein Muzza Schonau the Edigontino. The Edigontino will be Mlle. Irma Stephana Suranyi and the Edigontino Mr. John Merchant."

This was the announcement issued to the friends of Mr. S. Jackson Coleman, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and Fraulein Muzza Schonau, daughter of a retired officer of the Hungarian Army, who were about to have the first Esperanto marriage solemnised in the Church of England.

The wedding took place recently at the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury, and the whole of the wedding service, apart from the hymns, was taken from the Church Esperantist League's translation into the international language of the Book of Common Prayer.

Fraulein Muzza Schonau rejected three offers of marriage, one from an Austrian nobleman, as a result of a secret vow to marry only an Esperantist.

Invited guests included Viscount Haldane, Baron Frankenstein, the Austrian Ambassador, Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, and many other enthusiasts of the Esperanto movement.

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1875 COGNAC (White Flint Hock Bottle—very special)	8.50

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[101]



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[A.P.B.]

HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

FIFTH YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS.

LOSSES DUE TO CANTON UNREST.

The fifth ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Canton Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's town office, No. 2, Lower Albert Road, yesterday morning, Mr. T. G. Weall presiding.

Others present were Messrs. A. S. D. Cowland, Leung Yan Po and Ho Kom Tong (Directors), and Mr. J. D. Thomson (Acting Secretary), also the following shareholders: Messrs. A. Stevenson, W. Macfarlane, A. A. Alves, Chan Nai Pan and Chan Lu Nam.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said: I propose briefly to refer, in the course of my remarks, to such items as call for consideration.

I will now invite your attention to the balance sheet, which, I regret to say, shows a loss for the period under review of \$2,798.84. Your Directors recommend the addition of this amount to the balance standing at the debit of the Profit and Loss Account thus increasing the same to \$41,283.49. The auditors in their report mention that no depreciation has been provided for, your Directors do not deem it advisable to make provision for depreciation this year in view of the results of the year's working as such would only increase the balance at the debit of the profit and loss account.

The Company's buildings are, I am pleased to say, in excellent condition, the same applies to the machinery, the continuous, though light running of which has proved much more economical than would have been the case had we closed down the Factory and allowed it to remain idle. Depreciation must, however, be the first charge against future profits.

Unsettled Conditions.

In my speech last year I attributed the low profits shown to the unsettled conditions in and around Canton, resulting in the closing of communications to the City. During the whole of the year under review no sales outside the Shamshien have been possible, and in February last your Board seriously considered the closing down of the factory and the shipping of the requirements of the Shamshien population from Hongkong; but as it was considered that it might not always be possible to maintain a regular supply your Board decided, as a temporary measure, to increase the retail price of ice instead in order to justify the running of the factory. Prices were therefore increased on the 1st March last, had it not been for this step the loss shown must have been considerably larger. I think you will agree with me when I say that, under the circumstances the result shown is fairly satisfactory. We are hopeful that with the lifting of the boycott brighter times are ahead for us.

The 2 x 80 H.P. Bolinder Engines we have for sale are still on our hands but we are hopeful that a buyer will soon be found as we have recently had more than one enquiry for them.

No Charge For Services.

I might mention that the General Managers have again made no charge for their services, the same applies to the Directors and Secretaries.

During the year the Rev. Father Robert resigned from the Directorate on leaving the Colony. I should like to place on record your Directors' appreciation of Father Robert's valuable assistance to the Company as one of its Directors. Since the closing of the accounts Mr. R. M. Austin has joined the Board; his appointment will require confirmation at the next annual meeting.

With these few remarks I propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Mr. LEUNG YAN PO seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which were passed unanimously.

Other Business.

On the proposition of Mr. MACFARLANE, seconded by Mr. CHAN LU NAM, Mr. Weall and Mr. Lau Yick Cheuk, retiring directors, were re-elected.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250 on the proposition of Mr. ALVES, seconded by Mr. CHAN LU NAM.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that they were unable to declare a dividend. This was all the business.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruey, November 1st.	
Paris	151 1/2
Brussels	34.83
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Berlin	20.37 1/2
Copenhagen	18.24
Vienna	34.35 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Lisbon	2.17/32
Buenos Aires	45.27/52
Shanghai	2/5 1/2
Yokohama	2/6 1/2
New York	4.04 1/2
Geneva	26.14
Madrid	13.14
Stockholm	18.40 1/2
Oslo	18.40 1/2
Prague	18.31
Madrid	31.84 1/2
Rio	6.12/16
Bombay	1/5 1/2
Hongkong	1/11 1/2
Silver (spot)	24.15/18
Forward	24.9/18

THE KING'S COUSIN ROBBED.

LORD CARISBROOKE'S \$500 LOSS.

DAYLIGHT THEFT.

Three valuable gold cigarette cases and three watches, valued at £800, were stolen from the house of the Marquis of Carisbrooke, who is a son of Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's daughter, and, therefore, a cousin of the King.

The thieves broke into the house in Belgrave-place, S.W., during the day, while Lord Carisbrooke was in the City. The servants were busy at their duties in the house. The thieves were not seen, and escaped without being disturbed.

The strange point about the theft is that other valuable articles were left untouched, and only the drawer in which the cigarette cases and the watches had been placed for safety was ransacked.

Balcony Entrance.

The theory which has been expressed is that the thief or thieves entered the house from the balcony on the first floor of Lord Dartmouth's house next door. The balconies of adjoining houses are in an easy position for gaining access.

The drawer from which the valuables were taken had been thoroughly searched, as though the thieves had intended to take only those objects for which they could find a market. Scotland-yard suspect that the theft was the work of some one who was in the employment of a collector abroad. They state that the valuables could not be sold to the ordinary receiver of stolen goods.

Lord Carisbrooke gave a *Daily Express* representative a vivid account of his return from the City and his discovery of the robbery.

"I went upstairs to my room," he said, "suspecting nothing, and then I saw a leather jewel case, in which ordinarily I kept one of my best watches lying on the floor. I was alarmed and rushed to examine the drawer. It had been ransacked, and the cigarette cases and watches were taken. Two of the watches I valued at far more than their intrinsic value, because they were the property of my dead brother, Prince Maurice of Battenberg."

Footmarks.

"I do not expect that the stolen goods will be returned to me, for they were not of the type that could not easily be traced. I understand that footmarks have been found on the balcony of my house, but of this, of course, I cannot speak definitely, as their investigations are still going on."

"I hope, however, that the stolen property may be returned."

Lord Carisbrooke explained that the cigarette cases were valuable, apart from their monetary value, for their association. He added: "They can never be replaced."

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 2ND, 1936.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,175 sel. 1,165/70 1/2
Do. London	\$217 nom
Chartered Bank	\$221 buy
Overland Bank, A. & B.	\$229 nom
Do.	\$230 nom
P. & O. Bank	\$234 buy
East Asia Bank	\$244 nom
Colonial Insurance	\$244 buy
China Underwriters	\$244 buy
North China Insurance	\$244 buy
Union Insurance	\$244 buy
Yangtze Insurance	\$244 buy
China Fire Insurance	\$244 buy
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$244 buy
Donghai	\$244 sel. 29 ea.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$244 nom
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$244 buy
Indo-China (P. & F.)	\$244 buy
Do. (W. & L.)	\$244 buy
Shell Transport	\$244 nom
Star Line	\$244 sel.
Waterbush	\$244 buy
China Sugars	\$244 buy
Malayan Sugars	\$244 nom
Benguet	\$244 nom
Kailan Mining Adm.	\$244 sel.
Langkat (combined)	\$244 buy
Do. (single)	\$244 buy
Shanghai Explorations	\$244 buy
Shanghai Loans	\$244 buy
Banque	\$244 nom
Tromps Mines	\$244 buy
Ural Caspian	\$244 nom
H.K. & W. Wharfedale	\$244 nom
H.K. & W. Docks	\$244 nom
Hongkong	\$244 nom
New Light Stevedores	\$244 buy & sa.
Shanghai Docks	\$244 buy & sa.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$244 nom
Hongkong Realty	\$244 buy
H.K. Territories	\$244 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$244 sel.
Prince's Buildings	\$244 nom
Rural Lands	\$244 nom
Evo Cottons	\$244 buy, 10 1/2 ea.
Oriental	\$244 buy, 3 1/2 ea.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$244 buy
Do. (new)	\$244 buy
China Buses	\$244 buy, 24 1/2 ea.
Hongkong Tramways	\$244 buy, 24 1/2 ea.
Pork Trams (old)	\$244 nom
Do. (new)	\$244 nom
Singapore Traction	\$244 nom
Taxis	\$244 sel.
Amusement	\$244 buy
Canton Loan	\$244 nom
Cebu (combined)	\$244 nom
Do. (old)	\$244 nom
Do. (new)	\$244 buy
China Lights (combined)	\$244 sel.
Do. (old)	\$244 nom
Do. (new)	\$244 nom
China Provident	\$244 buy
Constructions	\$244 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$244 nom
Der A. Wings	\$244 nom
Hongkong Electric	\$244 buy
Harco Electric (old)	\$244 buy
H.K. Bays (combined)	\$244 sel.
Do. (old)	\$244 sel.
Do. (new)	\$244 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$244 nom
Mackintosh	\$244 nom
Sinners	\$244 sel.
United Asbestos	\$244 nom
Watsons (old)	\$244 nom
Wm. Powell	\$244 nom
Telephone	\$244 sel. 4 1/2 ea.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; nom.—nominal.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG A.D.C.

SEASON COMMENCES ON

SATURDAY, November 13th at 9.30 p.m. Sharp

AND INCLUDES

A DRAMA by JOHN GALSWORTHY

A FARCE by A. A. MILNE.

The Plan is now open at Anderson's, and
Seats should be booked without delay.

[A.P.B.]

[4133]

RARE STAMPS.

WORTH £3,000,000 FAR EASTERN
EXHIBITORS.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

The International Stamp Exhibition, held in New York from October 18th to 23rd was memorable. Collections from all parts of the world competed for the Grand Prix, which was offered in addition to innumerable gold, silver, silver-gilt, and bronze medals in the various classes. Never before had such a valuable array of rare postage stamps been brought together at one time as on view in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington-avenue, during the third week in October. The insured value of the exhibits totalled £3,000,000. Eminent collectors of all nations, including a strong British delegation took part in the events of the stamp-collecting week.

The international jury includes experts drawn from as far afield as Australia, South Africa, and Japan. Great Britain was represented by Mr. T. W. Hall (president of the Royal Philatelic Society, London), and Mr. W. Dornier (president of the Manchester Philatelic Society).

British Exhibits.

Some 40 British collectors entered their collections in the 20 classes. Several had already gained high awards at previous international philatelic exhibitions, such as the magnificent specialized collection of Victoria formed by Mr. Henry Harvey, F.R.C.S. (championship, London, 1912, and gold medals, London, 1923, Brussels, Hague, and Oslo, 1924, and Paris, 1925). Mr. A. J. Warren's stamps of Holland and Colonies (great gold medal, London, 1912, and 1923, Paris, Brussels, Hague, and Oslo); Mr. R. F. A. Reisco's Cape of Good Hope and Chile (gold medals, London, Hague, Oslo, and Paris); Mr. A. S. Mackenzie Lowe's Egypt (gold medals, London, 1912 and 1923); Mr. B. Goodfellow's intensive study of the 2d. Goodfellow's intensive study of the 2d. (full face) New Zealand (silver medal,

London, 1923); Mr. T. W. Hall is showing Colombia and Peru; and Captain E. B. Oldfield (late hon. secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society), Bosnia, Bolivia, and Persia; Mr. E. H. Collins's display of Western Australia includes the rare 4d. error "Inverted Swan."

Results of recent philatelic research were seen in collections shown in public for the first time by Captain J. A. Barfoot (Russia), Dr. W. Byam (Sudan), Colonel A. V. Dursell (Orange Free State), Major M. A. Studd (Canada), Dr. Gordon Ward (Great Britain), Commander Jamieson (San Marino), the Rev. C. S. Morton (Hongkong), J. A. Agnew (Shanghai and North Borneo), W. J. Stanley (Irish Free State, Baghdad, and Batum), and Mr. R. E. B. Dalwick (Togo). The latest aspect of philately is adequately represented by Mr. T. A. Chaplin's extensive and artistically displayed air-post collection.

Ferrari Stamps.

The American exhibits were of a comprehensive and important character, and reflected the renaissance in stamps that has been taking place in the United States in the past few years. Many of the philatelic rarities which have found their way across the Atlantic through the breaking up of the Ferrari and other European collections of the first rank were on view. The most interesting was, of course, the unique 1 cent. British Guiana stamp of 1850, from the collection of Mr. Arthur Hind, which realized the "record" figure of £27,000 at the Ferrari sale. It was first exhibited in London at the Royal Horticultural Hall, three years ago.

Among the official exhibitors were the Governments of Austria, Sweden, Russia, and the United States; also the American Bank Note Company, and other well-known engravers. The Washington Bureau of Engraving and Printing had a working exhibit, and printed on the spot supplies of the 9 cents sesqui-centennial (Liberty Bell) stamp in miniature sheets with a special inscription on the margin.

An invitation.

The superb collection of goods gathered together in our Showrooms and Windows this week, constitutes a true indication of the latest ideas for Autumn and Winter wear for men.

Only the productions of leading makers are embraced, in our showing—makers who rank high and whose prestige in the world of fashion continues undisputed from year to year.

The opportunity to demonstrate our ability to serve you will be appreciated—please honour us with a visit.

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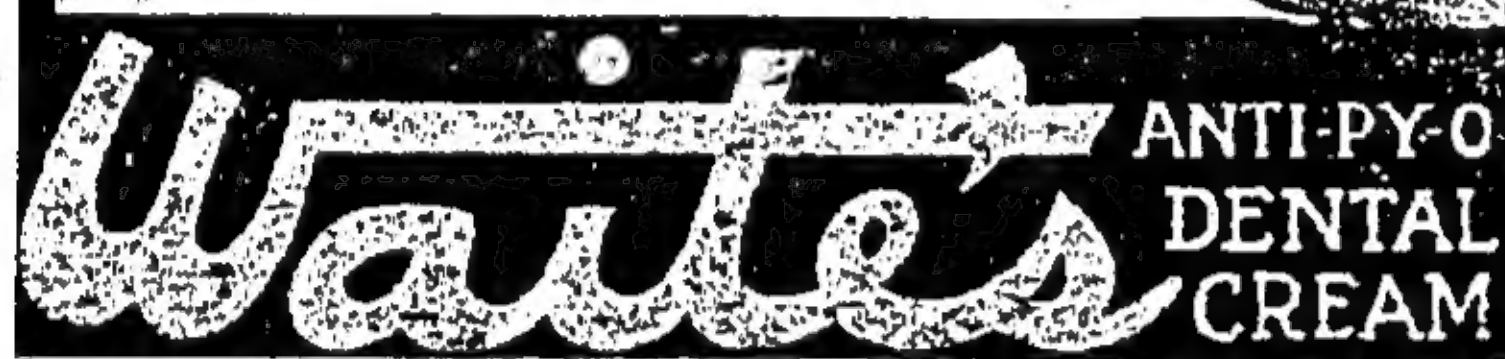
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JUST RECEIVED.

NEW DOWN QUILTS—SPECIALLY SELECTED DESIGNS.

Size 3½ by 2½ feet	\$12.50 to \$ 17.50
" 6 by 4 feet	...	...	...	\$26.50 to \$ 47.50
" 6 by 5 feet	...	...	...	\$23.50 to \$ 54.00
" 7 by 6 feet	...	...	...	\$42.50 to \$130.00

NEW STOCK—REAL WITNEY BLANKETS.

Size 54 by 76 inches	...	\$19.75, \$25.50 and \$37.50 pair.
" 68 by 86 inches	...	\$33.50 pair.
" 84 by 104 inches	...	\$42.50 and \$79.50 pair.
Child's Cot Size	...	\$10.50 pair.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

GOLF.**ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.**

Thirteen cards were taken out in the Denison Cup competition in October.
F. J. de Rome: 61—4-4-5-3-1-5, qualifications.

INTERPORT CRICKET WEEK.**A.D.C.—37. NOT-OUT.**

The combination of the Interport Week and the 57th year of the A.D.C. makes a very efficient "opening pair" for the season this winter. If fate is kind, we shall hear no more of past depression, and we can enjoy the light and varied fare, intentionally provided by the A.D.C. to suit the occasion, with no thought of having to face in the morning a prospect of unrelieved gloom, as occurred last year at this time.

Instead of putting on one play, the A.D.C. have arranged to have a curtain raiser, to put the audience on good terms with themselves, followed by a drama in Galsworthy's best vein.

It is doubtful whether any body of amateurs has hitherto attempted to stage anything so ambitious as this piece which is drama, pure and simple. Melodrama yes; but "The first and the last" is pure drama, condensed to such a degree that it requires an exceedingly talented cast to cope with the situations leading inexorably towards a denouement, the final solution of which is hidden from the audience until the very last moment of the play.

After this comes the interval, the second part consists of a couple of farces which are so absurd and ridiculous that they must be seen to be believed! The genius of A. A. Milne—so well known to all lovers of *Punch*—consists in showing, in "The Man in the Bowler Hat," a picture of an ordinary everyday couple, confronted with an utterly grotesque situation. This combination of the ordinary and the grotesque produces such a farce as serves to bring the curtain down on an evening's entertainment that few amateur dramatic societies outside Hongkong could better.

HOCKEY.**Y.M.C.A. v. CLUB 2ND XI.**

The European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon, played a friendly match with the Hongkong Hockey Club 2nd XI on the Club ground last evening.

The game, an excellent one, was keenly contested, the Y.M.C.A. only being beaten by three goals to two.

BOXING.**ANDRÉ DUPRÉ'S WISH.**

André Dupré, the French boxer, who fought Jim Cartridge here on two occasions last year, has cabled from Hollywood, California, to a friend in Hongkong, that if any fight can be arranged for him here and in Manila, he will come to the East again.

In his contests with Cartridge here, the decision was a draw at the first fight, but in the second, Cartridge won on points.

HOME FOOTBALL.**NORTHERN LEAGUE RESULT.**

LONDON, November 1st.
Playing in the Northern Division of the English League, Rotherham beat Wigan, by two goals to nil.

LIFE ACROSS THE HARBOUR.**KOWLOON HOTEL REDIVIVUS.**

The Kowloon Hotel has just come under new management and there are evident signs that the reins are in experienced hands. The new Manager is Mr. Perry, who is no stranger to Hongkong. There will be many here who remember him when Manager of the Republic Bay Hotel, and afterwards at the Hongkong Hotel. It is all to the good to have experience at the helm, and if it is possible to combine the present very reasonable rates with an improved service, a really good table—such as is now in evidence—and a few of the amenities which go so far to introduce an atmosphere of home comfort into Hotel life, the Kowloon Hotel will help in striking a shrewd blow at the arch enemy of life in Hongkong, our old friend H.C.L.

Many improvements are being planned which will in due course be brought into operation, and concerning which the public will be notified. Meanwhile, the large number of people in Hongkong who are not fortunate enough to possess their own houses and who therefore depend on hotels, can congratulate themselves on this new effort of the Kowloon Hotel to do something to raise the standard of comfort without increasing the cost of living.

By all such, the new regime will be watched with a keen interest and a lively sense of benefits to come.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.**ROLLS OF COINS SUPPOSED TO BE PIGS.****TRAFFICKER GAOLED.**

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Major C. Willson, a ship's coolie was charged with being in the possession of 1,600 pieces of counterfeit coin, purporting to be ten-cent pieces Hongkong currency. In reply to the charge, the accused said that he was carrying the parcels for a friend from Macao.

Sub-Deo-Insp. Lane said that the man was arrested by a Chinese revenue officer on the a.s. *Chuen Chue* whilst the vessel was lying alongside the wharf. The coins, which were done up in rolls, were found lying on a bunk, as though ready to be taken ashore.

The Chinese revenue officer produced a letter which the defendant claimed corroborated his story. This letter, translated, read as follows:—

"Please receive from bearer three pigs valued \$40 each and twelve small pigs valued \$40."

Witness suggested that this was only a "blind" as the total value corresponded with the value of the coins seized.

The Court shroff stated that he had examined the coins which were of a bad colour, very light and did not "ring" true.

The Magistrate, in entering a conviction, said that he would give him the benefit of his claim to be merely a carrier. The law, however, did not allow persons to carry counterfeit coin, and he would have to go to prison for three months with hard labour.

SHOCKING DEATH OF LADY MISSIONARY.**STRIPPED AND EXPOSED ALL NIGHT.**

News has been received in Tientsin of the sad death—the martyrdom, it must be called—of Miss Lydia Astrom, a Swedish missionary, at Kueihua in the Suiyuan district of Shansi on October 10th. Miss Astrom was a lady gifted with personal attractiveness and a courageous spirit, and was an accomplished nurse. She was making the journey from Patschong to Kueihua when she was captured by brigands, who stripped her of clothing and left her all night in a freezing temperature. According to the brief particulars sent from Kueihua, she died a few days after the exposure, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia. (A.C. Standard).

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S APPEAL TO ITALY'S FARMERS.**A SELF-SUPPORTING EFFORT.**

Rome, October 10th.
The yield of this year's harvest in Italy, which is now officially estimated at 60,000,000 quintals, was described as very satisfactory by Signor Mussolini in a speech to farmers delivered at the Cortina Theatre, Rome, where he presented prizes to the winners of the "national competition for the battle of wheat."

Had it not been for intensified production, said Signor Mussolini, this year's harvest would have been only 45,000,000 quintals, and in the circumstances it was impossible to obtain better results. There was no need to increase the area under cultivation; the 5,000,000 hectares now under cultivation were sufficient to produce the wheat necessary to make Italy a self-supporting country. Last year he had said that production should be increased by one quintal per hectare. That had been attained, and his new order was that an additional quintal should be produced next year. He believed that the area under cultivation could produce 75,000,000 quintals of wheat. One of the main causes of Italy's adverse trade balance was the importation of cereals, which accounted for 50 per cent. of the whole unfavourable balance. He urged all farmers to intensify their production until the goal was achieved.

The first prize of 30,000 lire and a motor tractor has been awarded to a Sicilian farmer who was able to produce on an average 30 quintals of wheat on an area of 50 hectares, against an average of 10 quintals produced last year.

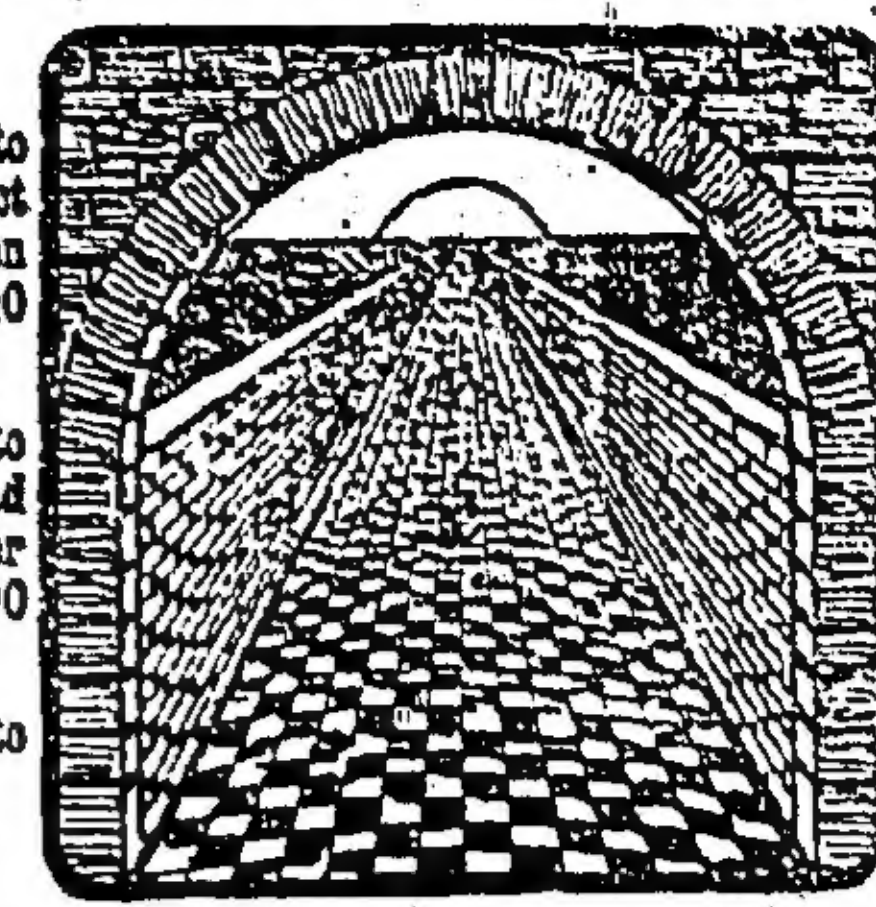
PRINCE OF WALES.**INVITATION TO CANADA LIKELY.**

A proposal was placed before the Government to invite the Prince of Wales and President Coolidge to take part in the formal opening on Victoria Day next year of the international "Peace Bridge" linking Fort Erie, Ontario, and Buffalo, New York, and commemorating over 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States.

The proposal to invite the Prince of Wales and President Coolidge has been sympathetically received by the members of the Government, and it is possible that the invitation will be personally extended by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, when in London. The visit of the Prince of Wales would also coincide with the jubilee celebration of the Confederation next year.

KAIPIING HOUSEHOLD COAL.**Note Reduction in Prices.**

In lots of not less than 1-ton—
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.
Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.
Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the coal is required.
All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to The Kailan Mining Administration.

For Price Apply to
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

STATE OF BRITISH TRADE.**SCARCITY OF COAL IN EUROPE.**

The following is from *The Times* of October 10th:—

Evidence is accumulating that coal is becoming scarce throughout Europe, and that buyers abroad are anxious to negotiate British coal. Inquiries are fairly numerous, but only speculative sales can be made pending the fixing of prices and the guarantee that coal will be available. For this reason there are, as yet, no first-hand quotations, the collieries simply awaiting developments. Nevertheless, some speculative sales are reported for November and December shipment. Colliery owners are unwilling at present to quote prices for future supplies.

Iron and Steel:—Difficulties of production have been increased by the Coal Emergency Order, and the total output is estimated to be lower than a week ago. A disappointing development is the stoppage of some steelworks which recently started. Yet the optimism lately prevailing is more pronounced than ever, and, in most cases, it is based upon substantial order books. Arrears of deliveries will keep most firms busy for a time, and though it is realized that nearly all the autumn export trade in pig iron has gone elsewhere, the hope is entertained that substantial home orders will be released when producers resume operations. Famine conditions now prevail in Cleveland pig iron. English steel prices are firm, and makers have excellent order books and are not anxious for business. It is well known that big orders will follow the coal settlement. A matter causing anxiety is the prospect of rail transport congestion when the steelworks make full production, a development which after the 1921 strike greatly hampered business. The completion of the foreign steel cartel was immediately followed by notification from Brussels of price advances.

Shipbuilding and Engineering:—Work is heavily in arrears in the great majority of engineering and iron-working trades, and it is confidently expected that there will be a period of increased activity, when employment will be found for many men who are now idle. In the shipyards work is more in arrears than in any other industry in the country. It has been handicapped to a greater extent even than marine engineering or steel constructional operations, because it is more directly and more wholly dependent on regular supplies of material from steelworks.

Cutlery and Hardware:—A better tone characterizes the cutlery and plate trades, so far as volume of work is concerned. The seasonal demand has developed to a substantial extent, in most branches, with the result that conditions are much more active to-day than they have been for the last 12 months. The active state of a number of hardware industries in the Midlands is shown by a further substantial reduction in the number of unemployed. Among the smaller trades, the marked revival in the jewelry industry has been maintained, and the autumn promises to be the busiest for some years. The long depression has led to the transfer of many skilled mechanics to such trades as motor accessories, wireless parts, and other lines in which the skilled craftsman has been found useful; and doubt is already expressed whether it will be possible to complete the jewelry orders for the Christmas trade by the required time.

Cotton:—As only a minority of the mills closed on Monday, the Federation Short Time Committee issued a notice in which, after saying that the project "had not met with the support which the committee had a right to expect," they recommended a return to a system of 24 hours a week. There is some sign of a change coming over the market. It is not very pronounced so far, but within another week or two, especially if a solution of the coal trouble can be found, a definite revival of business seems likely to be experienced. The supply of raw cotton for the current season is enormous, and consequently ensures such a level of values as ought to lead to free buying of manufactured textiles.

Wool:—The outlook for the Bradford dress goods industry is regarded as so uncertain that there is no encouragement to place contracts for delivery of partially manufactured materials some months ahead. As already stated, another effort is to be made to induce the Government to put a duty on imported competing dress goods.

Drapery and Clothing:—With the return of warmer weather, retail business has again slackened after the brief effort of activity last week. Wholesalers expect (Continued on next column).

SAVAGES ON STRIKE.

[By JACK McLAREN.
Author of "My Crooked Solitude,"
"My Odyssey,"]

The strike fever is spreading rapidly to the wild places of the earth. It is common nowadays for even the most sophisticated, and hitherto obedient, natives to cease work as a means of enforcing demands that are often fantastically unreasonable.

As I was taking a pearling lugger from the Fly River along the new Guinea coast a little while ago my Papuan crew suddenly declared that the food was bad, and that I must go back.

An examination of the food showed nothing wrong with it, but the natives were adamant, and, as I could not manage the craft by myself, I was compelled to do as they desired. I discovered afterwards that their real reason was that they wanted to attend a big tribal dance on the Fly River.

At Cape York, in far-north Australia, where I—the only white man—spent eight years making a coconut plantation, the aborigines in my employ came to me one day, armed with clubs and spears. They declared that they were the real owners of the land and that they would work for me no longer unless I paid them for it; and they took no heed when I said I had already bought the land from the Queensland Government.

Some tense moments followed, and it looked like a fight. Then I learned the price they asked—two pounds of tobacco! I gave it to them, and the matter dropped.

A Solomon Island trader awoke one morning recently to find in his compound none of the usual crowd of natives waiting to exchange copra and coconuts for the trade goods—hand-mirrors, coloured cloth, and the like.

On inquiry he learnt that one of the natives, who had been to a mission and learnt to read a little, had found a London merchant's catalogue which gave wholesale prices for the trade goods. Without taking freightage and other charges into account, he decided that the trader was making too much profit. The trader had the most tremendous difficulty in making them understand that trading was not all profit.

For the black worker is in at least one respect like his "Red" brother—always ready to turn the blind eye to awkward facts—*Daily Mail*.

press disappointment at this set-back to autumn trade. Difficulty and delay in obtaining supplies on order from factories are reported. The trouble is due to the inability to maintain steam pressure at the factories, owing to inferior quality coal, with the result that production is irregular, certain departments having to close occasionally through lack of power.

Hosiery:—The weekly report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce states that some manufacturers report a very slight improvement this week, but business is still very unsatisfactory. There is no particular demand for any article except knitted spates, for which orders are increasing daily, but this only applies to the few firms who are making them. Large quantities of ladies' woolen underwear are being imported from Belgium and France at prices at which it would be impossible for English manufacturers to produce, even by mass production or at half present labour costs.

Boots and Shoes:—The Shoe and Leather Fair appears to have given an impetus to the boot and shoe trade, the exhibits of Leicester manufacturers having attracted considerable attention both from home and export buyers. There is a steady and persistent demand for "Russian" boots.

Pottery:—Though production is increasing, it is still restricted by fuel difficulties. Much of the fuel supplied to the factories is of poor quality and mixed grades. In addition, the cost is still double the pre-strike price, and is almost prohibitive to the makers of the cheaper classes of wares, even taking into account the recent 10 per cent. increase in certain pottery selling prices. As a consequence, the increased production is mainly in the higher grades of china and earthenware. The busier firms are making four to five days a week.

The Board of Trade announce the appointment of a committee to inquire into an application made under the Safeguarding of Industries procedure by the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation for the imposition of an import duty on table-ware of translucent pottery.

THREE HANDICAPS TO TRADE REVIVAL.

INTIMIDATION, PROPAGANDA AND SURTAXES.

KUOMINTANG FISCAL POLICY KILLING CHINESE BUSINESS.

TAXES TOO HEAVY TO BEAR.

There has been little change in the Canton trade situation during the past twenty-four hours. Intimidation on the water-front continues to the detriment of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's vessels, but the Chinese owned vessels are coming to Hongkong loaded to capacity.

Compared with the period before October 10th there is, of course, a distinct improvement in the position. This improvement would have been more marked had it not been for the attitude taken by some sections of labour just recently. These extremists have declared that they will not allow any British boat to take cargo after the 8th inst., but it is considered unlikely that they will be able to carry their threats into effect. They represent only a small proportion of the workers and have no official backing.

Strikers, or strike pickets, in plain clothes are stationed a few yards outside of Shameen and they warn non-union coolies not to cross the bridges. Only guild coolies, apparently, are being allowed on Shameen to handle cargo. This seems to be further evidence that the general movement against British trade has ceased and that minor labour troubles and sectional differences have taken its place.

It still appears doubtful whether the Inspection Bureau, established by the Ministry of Finance, will be able to carry out its duties smoothly. As pointed out yesterday it duplicates in some measure the work of the meantime Customs officers. A protest has been made against the officials of the Bureau boarding steamers and searching passengers luggage and as will be seen from the letter published below Mr. Eugene Chen explains that these are "war measures" only which will be cancelled as soon as hostilities cease. Orders have also been given that there shall be no illicit interference with foreigners or their luggage. That certainly is very satisfactory as far as it goes, but the Chinese themselves are finding the taxes unbearable and are urging that they will not provide funds but, on the contrary, will depress and kill trade.

The committee formed to extend the boycott is continuing to search for British goods in the shops but the activities of this body, as previously stated, are not regarded very seriously by the general body of merchants.

To sum up, although the boycott has been lifted the trade revival is hampered in three ways—by intimidation by a section of strikers on the water-front, by the activities of a Committee which is advising the shopkeepers not to buy more British goods and by the extra taxes imposed through the Ministry of Finance. The extra taxes are a burden which presumably the trade will have to carry, and it may be said for them, perhaps, that they are not so heavy as the imposts and fines imposed by the former strike pickets. It is hoped that effective action will be taken to suppress intimidation by the few extremists who have private grudges against certain companies. The committee which is urging an extension of the boycott and is now molesting and annoying the shopkeepers will, it is thought, soon cease to exist.

SUICIDAL FISCAL POLICY.

THE KUOMINTANG TAXES.

OPINION AMONG THE CHINESE.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The latest Kuomintang fiscal policy is a suicidal one, according to the opinions generally expressed in Chinese circles. The 20 per cent. war tax on travelling by boat from Canton either to outports or inland towns and the 30 per cent. increase on railway fares have not given much financial assistance to the war funds but have killed trade and discouraged Chinese shipping.

Now a person carrying a pair of new shoes from Canton to his home in the country, is subject to taxation when boarding a Chinese junk, and all coastal vessels managed by Chinese are now subjected to severe search by green-coated inspectors of the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance, in addition to the usual Customs inspection. Many of the Chinese chartered vessels have decided to suspend operations, as the Kuomintang inspectors are able to enforce the 20 per cent. tax on travelling in Chinese boats, and this is killing the business.

The 20 per cent. war tax on hotel bills has been a complaint of travellers to Canton for some time, and now travellers who obtain their steamer tickets from the Canton hotels will have an additional 20 per cent. tax to pay on them. As the Kuomintang is imposing heavy fines for selling tickets without a licence, hotel keepers have decided to stop selling them. All these heavy taxes, the hotel-keepers complain, are having marked adverse effect on their business.

Since the last revision of railway tariff on the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow line, the short distance passenger receipts have been greatly reduced as many country folk have been forced to go on foot or to take junks in order to avoid the comparatively high cost of transportation. Freight receipts have also been lowered for similar reasons.

Many tow-boats plying between Canton and inland ports prefer to go without freight than to be subjected to the long delay caused by inspection and other revenue inspectors. Heavy fines on the smuggling of opium has led to confiscation of junks and steamers, the owners of which did not know the contents of cases shipped as ordinary cargo.

MORE CONFIDENCE WANTED.

MONEY AVAILABLE BUT UNEMPLOYED.

CHINESE BANKER'S VIEWS.

A *Daily Press* representative, speaking to a number of merchants particularly interested in the Canton trade, found them fairly optimistic regarding prospects. Little business is being done at the moment but a good proportion of the old cargo, and in particular piece-goods and textiles, which could not be disposed of previously owing to the boycott, has now been cleared.

A prominent local Chinese banker summed the situation up in two words "No confidence." That was particularly evident, he said, amongst the Chinese. He felt that trade had improved slightly, but added that it would take years before normal times returned.

He then turned to a subject upon which he evidently had strong opinions—the banks. He deprecated the attitude of the leading banks. They would not, he said, advance money to the native banks, nor would they even advance cash on marketable security. Hence, the merchants had no capital. There were a number of rich Chinese in the Colony he remarked who could not employ the money they had available. If they went to the banks, the Chinese banks included, little interest would be given them. In fact, if a merchant went to a Chinese bank with, say, a few lakhs of dollars, the Chinese banker would refuse to take it on deposit. He would say, "I cannot give you good interest. Moreover, I cannot employ your money. True, I can lend it out to Chinese merchants. They are in fact clamouring for loans. But if you desired to withdraw your money at a moment's notice I could not gratify you. Loans are made to the merchants for a month. Their returns might be bad. It is too risky for me; it is also too precarious for you."

There was, he continued, hardly any buying being done now but he had faith that the Canton Government would handle the situation in that city on sound lines and he re-iterated that the only troubles were lack of confidence and lack of capital for merchandising. And as he admitted that there was money lying idle on the hands of Chinese he regarded "confidence" as the greatest of all needs at the present time. With confidence the money now held would again be put into circulation.

WAR TIME MEASURES.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S EXPLANATION.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGNERS.

The following letter was received by H.M. Consul at Canton from Mr. Eugene Chen:—

Sir,—With reference to my letter transmitting the examination regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Finance for the examination of the goods of passengers of all outgoing and incoming trains and steamers in Canton and district, I would point out that the object of these regulations is to prevent bad characters and enemy agents entering Canton. This measure is of particular importance while the Northern campaign is going on, but it will be cancelled as soon as hostilities have ceased.

Instructions are now being issued by the Government that there must be no illicit interference with foreigners or their baggage. Provided there is no suspicion of smuggling arms, etc., into Kwangtung, there will be no need to carry out an examination. These regulations are in no way designed to duplicate the functions of the Maritime Customs, nor is there any intention to use them in order to interfere with the Customs administration.—I have, etc.,

CHEN YU-JEN.

INTIMIDATION.

EFFECT ON RIVER TRAFFIC.

The stevedores employed by a well-known firm, who were in the habit of shipping goods on the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamers, received a threatening letter announcing that they were not to use these vessels.

They were frightened and refused to handle any further cargo for the *Lungshan* and *Fatshan*. There is no trouble, however, about the goods on the Chinese owned boats.

In this and similar ways the British Canton boats are suffering. The *Fatshan* came down yesterday with under sixty passengers and the cargo was negligible. The *Sai On* had the usual crowd of passengers, numbering nearly a 1,000.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN KIANGSI.

CANTON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SUMMONED TO PINGHSIANG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

It is reported in Canton that "anti-Reds" who have been successfully defending Southern Kwangtung against Kuomintang forces are encroaching upon Mei-shien, Hsingning, and other Eastern Kwangtung Districts.

Uprisings of a minor character, due to opposition to heavy taxation, have been reported at Fankong, Longmoon, and Shuntak. Kuomintang authorities in Canton are confident that these local disturbances will be easily dealt with.

It is understood that military affairs in Kiangsi have not been progressing favourably to the Kuomintang and word has come from the Pinghsiang Headquarters asking General Li Tsai Hsin, the acting Kuomintang Commander-in-Chief in Canton, to proceed there at once. General Li has not yet decided whether or not he will go.

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Canton has classified the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism as a "counter-revolutionary" body. The object of this society is to show that Dr. Sun Yat Sen never embodied Bolshevism in his own political principles and doctrines.

THE "TAISHAN."

The s.s. *Taishan*, which went up to Canton yesterday morning, returned again last evening.

The position at Canton remains the same with regard to passengers and freight on the British boats. The steamer took up little or no cargo, and not a great many passengers. She brought less than 100 passengers back thus faring no better than the *Fatshan* and *Lungshan* have done during the past week. The *Taishan* brought down no cargo, with the exception of a little freight in the shape of produce. She will leave for Canton again to-morrow (Thursday) morning at three o'clock.

THE SURTAXES.

U.S. PROTESTS.

[RUSSIAN'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, November 2nd. A new protest by the United States to Canton accuses the Canton Government with violation of treaty rights, compelling ships entering port to submit the examination by officials of the newly created Inspection Bureau which is acting independently of the regular Customs Administration.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

TO VISIT HONGKONG.

DUE HERE ON NOVEMBER 20th.

The Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Crown Princess Louise, who have been carrying out an official tour of Japan, where their visit has been made a matter of considerable importance, and many ceremonies and entertainments have been arranged in their honour, are to visit Hongkong. The royal visitors will arrive in the Colony by the s.s. *Katori Maru*, which is due to sail for Europe, via Marseilles, on Saturday, November 20th. Whether the distinguished visitors will remain in the Colony for a few days or will proceed by the same liner to Europe, is not known, but it appears likely that they will continue their trip on the *Katori Maru*, as their visit to Hongkong is of an unofficial nature. They will be travelling as the Duke and Duchess of Scania.

The Crown Prince is 43 years of age, and has had considerable military training, holding the rank of Major-General. As he is also keenly interested in archaeology, he has taken a deep interest in the work of bodies interested in this study at Peking. He is also interested in agriculture, athletics and physical culture, etc.

The Prince has for a long period been an active figure among Swedish athletes, being the first Royal person to gain the distinction of winning the Swedish so-called "Idrotts-market," an honour conferred on those who successfully fulfil a certain number of tests in different branches of sport.

The Crown Prince of Sweden's first wife was Princess Margaret of Connaught, daughter of Prince Arthur of Connaught, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and elder sister of Princess Patricia of Connaught, known in Canada and elsewhere as "Princess Pat."

During the winter season of 1904-05 they met at a dinner in Cairo, given by the Khedive of Egypt, the engagement was announced the following February and they were married at Windsor Castle in June, 1905. After a short illness Crown Princess Margaret died in May, 1920.

In November, 1923, the Crown Prince was married in London for the second time to Lady Louise Alexandra Marie Irene, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, ranking admiral of the British Navy at the outbreak of the war and later created Marquis of Milford Haven by H.M. King George. Her mother is Princess Victoria of Hesse, a sister of the late Empress Alexandra of Russia and a daughter of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's oldest and favourite child. The Crown Princess is a first cousin of Queen Victoria of Spain. Her brother, Lord Louis Mountbatten, accompanied the Prince of Wales on his visit to Japan in 1922.

During the war Crown Princess Louise served as a nurse in a French military hospital. Her father being a naval officer, she was brought up in the traditions of the British navy. Her popularity as the future Queen of Sweden has already been assured.

AROUND-THE-WORLD TOURISTS.

THREE CRUISING LINERS COMING TO HONGKONG.

OVER 400 PASSENGERS ON THE "CARINTHIA."

It was announced yesterday that the super-cruising Cunard liner *Carinthia* is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about December 8th on her second 35,000 miles cruise around the world.

This liner will bring over 400 tourists to the Colony, and Mr. J. P. Bourne, Superintendent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., who is in charge of the arrangements here and for the trip to Peking, has left the Colony to make arrangements for the reception of the liner at Chinwangtao—(Shanghai is not on the *Carinthia*'s Schedule)—and for the running of a special train to Peking.

The passengers on the *Carinthia* were the only world tourists who managed to get through to Peking at the time of the Fengtien troubles last year.

The Hongkong Hotel touring department are also directing the arrangements in connection with the second party of world tourists due here. This party will number 600, and will arrive on the Cunard liner s.s. *California*, which is due to leave New York on January 18th, and will arrive here from the North on March 12th.

The *Zealote*, another around-the-world tourist liner, is due at Hongkong later in the same month from America and Europe with 450 world tourists.

STILL THE SAME PRICE.

DUNLOP TENNIS BALLS

\$10.50 Per Dozen.

Till Present Stocks Are Exhausted.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

For A Square Deal.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bed legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, psoriasis, rheumatism, gonorrhoea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking; straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. For Nervous Breakdown & Chronic Weakness. VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.1, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp, sold by LEADERS J. & J. CHESTNUTS.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

PRACTICE IN YOUR OWN HOME

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COLUMBIA RECORD No. 270

ANDERSON'S

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"A HANDBOOK OF THE BIRDS OF EASTERN CHINA."

By J. D. La Touche, this work spreads over the following provinces:—Chili, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung.

"TWELVE SKETCHES IN WATER COLOURS OF HONG KONG AND VICINITY." By Lieut.-Col. H. G. Gandy, R.N.

"CHINESE NEW NEW TERMS." By Evan Morgan. With English translations, classifications, introduction and indices.

"THE RECORD ATLAS." Edited by George Philip, F.R.S. A series of 122 pages of coloured political maps of the world, embodying the changes resulting from the various Peace Treaties, with consulting index.

"SKETCHES & TOASTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS." A practical guide to public speaking. How to make and how to deliver speeches, with numerous examples.

"YANG KWET-FEL" By Mrs. Ma Loh-tok. The most famous beauty of China. This book is of special interest since it is the first book written in English by a Chinese lady.

"THE LITTLE WORLD." By Stella Benson. A very interesting book. Includes chapters on America, Japan, Manila, Macao, Hong Kong, Peking, India, Yunnan, Indo-China, etc.

"DEBITS AND CREDITS." By Rudyard Kipling. The author retains his literary style in this work as in former works, and is most interesting in every chapter.

"SILHOUETTES OF PEKING." By D. de Martel. Translated from the French D. de Martel.

"ENGLISH SYNONYMS." By G. Graham. Classified and explained with practical exercises designed for schools and private tuition.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE BOOKSHOP.

CHATER ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

WINDING UP ORDER made the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1926.

Date and Place of First Meeting—

Creditors—13th day of NOVEMBER, 1926, at 9.30 o'clock in the Forenoon at the Official Receiver's Office.

Contributors—13th day of NOVEMBER, 1926, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon at the Official Receiver's Office.

Dated the 8th day of November, 1926.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

"TREVESA" TROPHY.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL RACE for the "TREVESA" TROPHY takes place THIS AFTERNOON, the 3rd NOVEMBER, at 2 P.M. The race will be run on the 1/2 mile track at the Victoria Race Course. Visitors are cordially invited and Launchees will leave QUEEN'S PARK at 3 P.M. for those who wish to see the race.

FRANK OLIVER,
Hon. Secretary.
B.H.K.Y.C.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1926. [4147]

WANTED LADY STENO-TYPIST with General Knowledge of Office Work by British Firm in Canton. For Further particulars apply—Box 4149, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4149]

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL FORSYTH, C.A., having joined our Firm as from To-day's date, will sign our Firm's name "Per Procuration."
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1926. [4138]

NOTICE.

ERNEST FRANK AUCOTT has This Day been authorized to sign for the Company "Per Procuration."
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1926. [4139]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Office of the HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION have this Day Moved from No. 12 to No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.
PAUL HODGSON,
Secretary.
1st November, 1926. [4143]

SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, St. George's Building, (Water Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 6th NOVEMBER, 1926, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 30th June, 1926, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1926. [4130]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1926, commencing at 2.30 P.M. The First Bell will be rung at 2 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges, to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS at \$5.00 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1926.
The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$1.00. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [4137]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th at 9.15 P.M. at the
THEATRE ROYAL.
MAIN EVENT—
15 Round Contest for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony.
A.B. EWIN c. G.P.O. JIM CLINTON.
H.M.S. Hermes. Royal Naval Yard.
also
Five Other Contests.
BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S BOX—
Members 3rd and 4th NOVEMBER.
General Public 5th and 6th NOVEMBER.
Usual Prices. [4142]

INTIMATIONS.

10 DAYS' EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
AT MINERS, KOMOR & KOMOR
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

OIL PAINTINGS—
By Royal Academy Artists of Europe—
KARPATY, ALBERT, ROLLIN, WAGNER, DOHNAL, etc., etc.

WATER COLOURS—
By the Foremost Artists of Japan—
BASKO, TORAHARA, KAMO, YOKOUCHI, YAMOTO, KOBAYASHI, etc., etc.
The Prices of Water Colours range from \$2.00 to \$63.00 each; all guaranteed by Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR as being Genuine. They should make admirable CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS.

EXHIBITION OPEN FROM 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. for 10 DAYS ONLY.

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Art and Curio Experts,
St. George's Building,
107.]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

The Undermentioned 9 Certificates for 384 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of LEUNG HING CHEUNG, Have Been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged—

Certificate for 100 Shares No.	39314/39413
" " " " " "	50853/50911
" " " " " "	39214/39241
" " " " " "	50909/56104
" " " " " "	12413/12416
" " " " " "	50854/50973
" " " " " "	56130/56179
" " " " " "	22356
" " " " " "	101331/101526

384 Shares in all
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1926. [4049]

WANTED—A Small Furnished FLAT, or Two or Three Rooms in Private House for European Family—Man, Wife and Two Babies. CAGNEY BAY or HAPPY VALLEY District Preferred—Reply giving full particulars to Box No. 4140, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4140]

BUNGALOWS, REPULSE BAY.

TO BE LET—For particulars and Order to View please apply to HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LTD., Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [4131]

TO LET—Furnished. For Seven Months from March 5th. Five-roomed BUNGALOW (516, THE PRINCE). Modern Sanitation. Full view of both South and Harbour. Rent: \$300 including Taxes and Telephone. Apply BOWEN-SMITH, PRINCES BUILDING. [4107]

TO LET—NORTH MAY ROAD STATION TWO PLATS in the NEW BUILDINGS with all Modern Conveniences—Apply A. V. APCAR & Co., Ltd., 1, Des Voeux Road Central. [4029]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near Kowloon Ferry.
Apply to—
Box No. 3813,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3813]

TO LET.

A EUROPEAN SHOP in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
4025] [4025]

THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE
Via
MANILA, LOILO, SANDAKAN,
BALIKPAPAN & RABAU.
S.S. "CALULU"
SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20TH NOVEMBER, 1926.
For Freight and Particulars, Apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Telephone No. Central 1030. [4088]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"ALIPORE"
carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at Noon on MONDAY, the 8th NOVEMBER, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, on 6th NOVEMBER. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.
For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1926. [4145]

INTIMATIONS.

Autumn—and the approaching Winter—

bring to mind steps that may be taken to protect the fragile and susceptible.

'WATSON'S' MALT EXTRACT

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

gives valuable support to the patient's natural power of resistance.

Prepared from British winter malted barley and cod liver oil specially selected for its vitamin content. Its palatability makes it acceptable to the most fastidious.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone No. 16 C.

(Kowloon Dispensary K 17).

BIRTHS.

ALLMAN.—On October 28th, at Tainan, to Mr. and Mrs. N. F. ALLMAN, a daughter.
BOOTH.—On October 28th, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. N. BOOTH, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1926.

LIBERALS AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

POLITICAL observers in England are greatly interested in the position of the Liberal Party, and some of the prophets are yielding to the temptation to forecast what is going to happen. They predict a rapprochement with the Labour Party. It may be that they will prove to be wrong, which is often the fate of prophets. But certain things are noted as significant. Steps are being taken by Mr. Lloyd George and some of his trusted supporters to formulate a Liberal industrial policy to be announced later on, which is a fact the prophets regard as important. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George's Land and Nation League have prepared for a big campaign in the country, and indeed a start was made at a meeting which was addressed at Lewes by Mr. Lloyd George himself early in October. All we may say on that subject is that unless opinion has changed miraculously in the last couple of months this agricultural policy is as good as dead. A great many Liberals who are practical agriculturalists will have nothing to do with it. Their chief objection is that it would substitute for the present system of ownership and tenancy of land a half-baked scheme by means of which farming would be done under the supervision of County Council

committees and local authorities—a semi-Socialist arrangement—and farmers believe that it is better to endure the ills they have than fly to a bureaucracy they know not of.

The idea of formulating an industrial policy, already mentioned, seems to point to the possibility of a future Liberal-Labour understanding. Labour has captured the position formerly occupied by Liberals in the industrial districts of Britain, but the party has so far failed to advance in the county constituencies. The understanding referred to may, it is thought, take practical shape as an arrangement under which Mr. Lloyd George's followers would not oppose Labour candidates in the towns, and the latter would leave the field clear for Liberals in the rural districts.

Lord Oxford and Asquith held himself completely aloof from these curious and interesting activities by and on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George. There was an engagement of his to meet the Candidates' Association who desired to present him with a resolution urging unity among Liberals; but Lord Oxford's illness last Summer caused the postponement of the meeting. The Candidates' Association resolution was the outcome of a meeting at the National Liberal Club during the period when the quarrel among Liberals owing to the attempt of Lord Oxford and his colleagues to expel Mr. Lloyd George from the Liberals' fold was at its height. It was in essentials a Lloyd Georgian resolution. The fact that Lord Oxford for months showed no desire to receive the Association's delegates is an index to the delicate state of relations between the two sections of the party, and eventually Lord Oxford resigned his leadership.

What is most intriguing in political circles at Home regarding the future of Liberalism is whether Mr. Lloyd George is really anxious to cultivate good relations with the Labour Party—as seems to be the case judging by his recent performances—and if so whether the Labour Party would work with him. Many hold the view that they would not, and, moreover, that any arrangement of this kind would undoubtedly be a tactical blunder on their part, for the truth is that Mr. Lloyd George has lost his power as a political force because he no longer inspires confidence in the country.

Dick Norton's Globe-Trotters gave their farewell performance in Hankow last Sunday.

Mr. Alexander Mogilevsky, one of the foremost violinists of the day, is visiting Shanghai shortly.

The Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association have removed their offices from No. 12 to No. 10, Ice House Street.

Mr. George Patullo, a well-known writer of short stories for the *Saturday Evening Post*, is now in Mukden.

H.M.S. *Caryfort* arrived in harbour yesterday with reliefs for the China Station. H.M.S. *Castor* is due to-day.

A wagon load of straw sandals comprising 10,000 pairs, was despatched from the Shanghai North Station last week-end for Nanking.

Mr. W. Harrell, passenger agent of the Dollar and Admiral Oriental Line in Hongkong, went to Canton on Monday and will be absent about ten days.

An amah, employed at No. 15, Park Road, Kowloon, jumped from the first floor of the premises on Monday night, and died later at the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. P. W. Goldring has been appointed Shanghai's Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor, on probation. Mr. Goldring practised as a solicitor in Hongkong for many years.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, the well-known authority on Chinese art and literature, and former resident of Shanghai, was due to arrive in Shanghai from London on the 29th ultimo.

Will members of the Helena May Institute please note that the lecture on "Wireless" by Captain Miles that was arranged for next Monday has had to be postponed.—Advt.

For the week ending October 30th, one Chinese case of diphtheria, four Chinese cases and one Eurasian case of enteric fever were notified. On the 1st instant, there were two Chinese cases of enteric fever.

The case in which a Chinese cook-boy is charged with highway robbery at Queen's Garden, was again adjourned at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Mr. Gordon Leask is representing the defendant.

The engagement of Mr. James Love, of the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., now stationed at Mukden, to Miss Smalt Van-Delden is announced. Mr. Love is well-known to Tsingtao people, having been stationed in Shantung formerly.

Before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, a Chinese was prosecuted by Sergt. Wheeler for having, in his possession 40 Po Piu lottery tickets. The defendant was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada. Sergt. Wheeler asked for the confiscation of the lottery tickets, which was granted.

The East Asiatic Trading Company, who deal in Swatow Drawn Lace Work, silks, etc., are opening new business premises in a commodious shop situated on the ground floor of the A.P.C. Building, Queen's Road, Central. This shop abuts on the corner of Queen's Road and Wyndham Street, and is in course of completion of its fixtures and fittings, etc.

For assaulting three Chinese in the vicinity of King's Park, Kowloon, on October 24th, a ricksha coolie was fined \$30 yesterday afternoon, at the Kowloon Magistracy by Mr. J. H. B. Nihill. The coolie was also ordered to pay \$5 compensation to each of the complainants. Mr. W. B. Hind, representing the complainants, said that the compensation could go to the poor-box.

CAPTURED CHEETAH DIES.

CARCASE TO BE USED FOR MEDICINE.

CLAWS GOOD TALISMAN FOR BABIES.

The cheetah, caught last week in the New Territories, has during its captivity at the Police Station, suddenly died.

The animal, as will be remembered, was sold to a Chinese in Yumati, and was subsequently removed to the Police Station for exhibition purposes. Its ears, bones and claws are to be used for medicinal purposes by its owners; and as the Chinese place much faith and value of plasters made by the flesh and bones of any wild beast, it may be presumed that the Chinese who invested the \$100 will not be a loser by the cheetah's sudden death.

There is also an inherent belief among many Chinese that the heart and lungs of all ferocious animals, if eaten, will give courage and strength. The claws are said to be a good talisman for babies, if worn around the neck, and efficacious in chasing evil spirits away.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, when there were present Mr. N. L. Smith (President of the Board), Dr. G. W. Pope (Acting M.O.H.), the Hon. H. T. Creney, D.P.W., Col. Boylan-Smith, Dr. S. C. Ho, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. D. Davies (Secretary).

On the proposition of the President, seconded by Dr. Tso, Dr. S. C. Ho and Dr. J. C. Macgown were appointed members of the Standing Committee during the absence of Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory at 8.25, stated:—

The anti-cyclone has weakened. The typhoon appears to be in about Lat. 14 N., Long. 127 E., moving west.

Local forecast:—East winds, moderate, fine.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram has been sent to the local U.S. Consulate:—
Manila, Nov. 2nd, 4 p.m.—Typhoon in about 127deg. Long. E. and 15deg. Lat.

BANDIT OUTRAGE.

FRENCH CONSUL KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, November 2nd.

Bandits killed the French Consul, M. Robert, of Lungchow, on October 31st, while he was motoring from there to Langson in Indo-China.
[Lungchow is on the border of Yunnan Province and Indo-China.]

JAPANESE FINANCIAL POLICY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Tokyo, November 2nd.

The Finance Minister, speaking at a Kenseikai party meeting to-night, definitely stated that the Government's recent action in lowering the discount rate, and also sending specie abroad is not connected with the intention of raising a gold embargo which has not yet been contemplated.

MANILA QUAKE.

ANOTHER SHOCK YESTERDAY.

Manila, November 2nd.

Another severe quake was experienced at ten o'clock this morning, many people running into the streets.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

POINTS AFFECTING THE ARMY DISCUSSED AT WAR OFFICE.

THE COMMITTEES BUSY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Recon, November 1st.

Delegates to the Imperial Conference met to-day at the War Office to discuss points affecting the Army, which arose during the general examination of Empire defence, at the full Conference last week. Matters concerning the Navy have, in the same way, already been discussed informally at the Admiralty and to-morrow a meeting will be held at the Air Ministry to deal in detail with aerial defence problems.

Meanwhile, good progress is being made with the various subjects referred to committees, and the Economic Committee to-day completed consideration of the three questions which have been before it namely: Firstly, the collection of complete statistics of supplies and consumption of wool including stocks in the hands of dealers and users; secondly, the proposal to compel proprietors of cold stores in Britain and the Northern Ireland to disclose stocks of foodstuffs in cold storage and, thirdly, the compilation of trade statistics with a view to promoting closer inter-imperial trade.

A preliminary discussion on shipping cables and wireless took place at the Committee on Communications other than air, and the Forestry Committee, at its meeting, considered the desirability of establishing an Imperial Forestry Bureau and discussed matters that will be raised at the Empire Forestry Conference, projected by Australia and New Zealand, which is to be held in 1928.

A Luncheon.

The Dominion Premiers and delegates to the Imperial Conference were entertained at luncheon by the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, in proposing the toast of the guests, said he believed a policy of Imperial preference was the simplest and most effective instrument of Imperial development that could be devised. The development of the resources of the British Empire could provide wealth and welfare to every part of it to an extent which it was hardly possible to conceive to-day. Such development could only take place if we had an effective policy in common in creating it.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian Premier, replying, said that all considerations of Imperial Conference came back to the fact that the economic problem was the greatest of all. There had been a great increase in Empire sense of the people throughout the whole of the British communities of the world, and he believed that sense was going to enable them to solve this great problem and bring about greater Imperial trade.

Mr. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said there was not the remotest doubt that trade within the Empire was possible of much greater development, and that through it the unity of the nation would be strengthened and, also, that the opening up and peopling of young dominions would be expedited.

Owing to a severe chill, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Premier, was unable to be present.

THE WANHSIEN INCIDENT.

AMAZING ATTITUDE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH GUNBOATS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

"WANTON DISREGARD OF LIFE AND PROPERTY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, November 2nd.

The Waichiao has sent a lengthy worded Note to the British Legation on the Wanhsien incident giving the Chinese version of the circumstances, holding the British Gunboats and Butterfield & Swire responsible, and deprecating the "wanton disregard of life and property."

It formally protests against the bombardment and reserves all rights of the Chinese Government as regards claims to be presented later for full reparation for damage done to life and property in the city and other equitable measures of redress.

It also inquires whether the Navy acted under specific instructions from the British Government, and requests that there be no repetition of a similar occurrence.

YANG SEN STILL MOVING.

THREAT TO YOCHOW.

The only front on which there seems to be any definite movement, is that north of Changteh. Here it is reported that Yang Sen's forces have arrived at the town of Ansiang. They now seem to have divided into two portions, one driving towards Changteh and the other proceeding towards Jochow. Continuous progress is said to have been maintained so that developments in these two sectors are expected in the next few days. According to a telegram which was received by a Chinese business concern on Sunday night Changteh was taken over by Yang Sen's forces on Sunday. However, this report could not be confirmed from any other source.

Meanwhile, further reports from down river would indicate that Sun Chuan Fang's forces are busily engaged in consolidating themselves in the back area behind Wusueh. Hwangmei is said to have been taken over and an advance could be seen and it would appear that the Northern forces have pushed up a good way above Wusueh while there was no evidence of Southern forces until near Jochow.

General Tien Returns.

No further reports of fighting in Kiangsi have been received. General Tien Yen Ta, who was said to have proceeded to the Peking-Kan front by aeroplane from Wuchang, at the beginning of last week, is reported to have returned. A rumour has it that both sides in this area have well-nigh fought themselves to a standstill, all the best troops having suffered very heavy casualties. Another rumour, which was being circulated on Sunday, has it that Chiang Kai Shek has been wounded. Perhaps this report, which could not be confirmed had its origin in a Japanese wire to Shanghai stating that this had happened. The result is that talk has immediately connected General Tien's visit to Kiangsi with the reported landing of the Southern leader, and reports became again rife that the disagreement which has arisen between General Tang Sheng Chi and General Chiang Kai Shek had nearly become an open rupture. This it is asserted is handicapping the movement of Southern forces as one section is not giving whole-hearted support to the other.

There has been no further news of a movement southward along the Kin-Han railway by Wu Pei Fu's troops. With Yang Sen advancing into Hunan, it was naturally expected that an offensive would be started from the North in support. The fact that there is no evidence of this taking place has again given rise to the report that all is not well between Wu and Chin Yuen Ao. It is asserted that the latter and Tien Wei Chin are trying to jockey themselves into premier position, and that this is holding up the move southward till it is assured that Wu and Kow Yin Chieh, the Tsuchan of Honan, are in the background. On the other hand it is asserted that the offensive is waiting till a sufficient concentration of troops has been carried out and certain strategic points on the flank have been captured, when there will be a certain and irresistible movement southward.—C. C. Post

Allies Push Forward in Pursuit of "Reds."

KIUKIANG, October 28th.

The Allied forces have commenced a forward movement towards Kuan and Changsha districts, but as their pursuit is not very determined a big clash is not expected to take place between the two forces in those regions.

Though it is reported that a somewhat strong force of Southern troops is now concentrating in the region of Wuning, as things stand, they will not make a counter-attack upon the Allied forces.

There has been no marked development in the military situation in the region along the Yangtze River since the Allied forces captured Chichun.

It is rumoured that General Chiang Kai Shek is changing his plan of operations, will concentrate his energies on the attack of Fukien, and that General Li Lieh Chun is to be appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Southern troops stationed in Kiangsi.—Toko.

A General Retreat.

HANKOW, October 28th.

Rumours are rife that General Chiang Kai Shek has given orders to all the Southern troops in Kiangsi to beat a general retreat.

Although it is not clear at present whether the rumour is mere propaganda or not, it is true that almost all the Southern troops stationed in this district, with the exception of the 8th Army under General Tang Sheng Chi, have proceeded towards Kiangsi by order of General Chiang Kai Shek.—Toko.

Peace Delegates Reported Held.

KIUKIANG, October 28th.

The reason why the Allied forces, who are in a position to pursue the Southern troops, are refraining from doing so is because Marshal Sun Chuan Fang is respecting the wishes of delegates of the peace movement. It is reported that young officers at the general headquarters of the Allied troops are rather dissatisfied with the fact that Marshal Sun is too much swayed by politics.

It is learnt on good authority that General Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of the Southern troops, is now staying at Hsinchu and that Mr. Chiang Chuen Kwei and his party, who are assisting General Chiang on a peace mission, are presently being held in custody in dispute with the result that they are not only unable to communicate with Marshal Sun Chuan Fang but may also not be allowed to return here.

It is, therefore, generally agreed that the peace movement may possibly be brought to a state of deadlock for the time being.—Toko.

NO MERCY SHOWN ENEMY AGENTS.

EXECUTIONS TAKE PLACE DAILY OF PROVEN AGITATORS AND SPIES.

LOCAL BODIES PROTEST.

The executioners attached to Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's local headquarters are having a busy time just now despatching disloyal souls into the hereafter, says the Shanghai Mercury of October 28th. Punishment for those guilty of treason or other acts of disloyalty are given little time for regretting their foolish deeds, even should they wish to do so, for within a few hours of their trial by the Military Court here they are led to the execution ground at Lungchow to face the firing-squad. "Several" were so dealt with yesterday and, according to report, no less than 10 others were scheduled to be disposed of to-day. These last consist of students and others arrested by the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary in a series of raids upon premises suspected of sheltering spies and agents of Canton. In almost every raid the police have carried out within the past few days, important discoveries have been made and either arms, ammunition, or Kuomintang flags and literature, have been seized to be produced as evidence against those arrested when brought to trial before the Military Court.

Protests Against Execution.

The probability of the 10 agitators being executed yesterday led several local bodies to call meetings and protest against this high-handed course of action. The Shanghai Labour Delegates Association, for instance, issued a manifesto appealing for mercy on their behalf, while the local Amalgamated Association of Public Bodies addressed a letter of protest to the Commander of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary (who is, incidentally, merely carrying out the orders he received from Marshal Sun) pointing out that in Europe and Japan political prisoners are not, as a rule, executed, but merely sentenced to terms of imprisonment, even for the most serious cases.

"One of these agitators has already been executed," the letter states, "and if the others are treated in the same manner it will lead to untoward occurrences. Furthermore, Shanghai is a locality where large numbers of foreigners reside who are paying close attention to the manner in which the Chinese authorities are carrying out their duties. It is, therefore, very important that the latter act in a civilized manner and not create the impression that China is an uncivilized country."

The letter concludes with an appeal for leniency towards the prisoners. It is not known at this stage whether the Chinese authorities went ahead with their original plans and ignored these appeals. The execution squad was, however, able to keep in practice by the posing of three armed robbers who were recently found guilty of several crimes committed within the Settlement and Chinese territory.

"Iron Army" Despatched to Kiangsi.

For the purpose of reinforcing his forces at present engaged in the war against Sun Chuan Fang, the overlord of the five Southeastern provinces, General Kai Shek sent a wire to Wuchang shortly after the fall of the city ordering the 4th Army Corps of the Nationalist Forces to proceed to the Kiangsi front. According to information given out by the General Headquarters, these troops have left Wuchang and are on their way to the neighbouring province.

The 4th Army are the crack troops of General Chiang Kai Shek and on account of their achievements at Tingzichiao and important points on the Wuchang-Changsha Line, they are known as the "Iron Army." It is understood that the troops which have gone to Kiangsi are the 12th Division under the command of General Chang Fa Hui and a portion of the 10th Division under the command of General Chen Ming Chu. General Chen is the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces for the defence of Wuchan. A portion of his troops remain now in this centre for the protection of the area.—Hankow Herald.

(Continued on next Column).

MUSSOLINI'S INSPIRING ADDRESS.

HIS FAITH IN HIS STAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FORLÌ, Italy, November 1st.

"It may be said without exaggeration that a forest of rifles obscured the sunlight, whilst I could feel and hear the breathing of an infinite multitude." Such is the picturesque passage in a cordial telegram from Signor Mussolini to the leader of the Fascists at Bologna, eulogising the demonstration of Fascist unity when Signor Mussolini addressed an enormous crowd at the inauguration of the new "Littoriale," a huge sports stadium, yesterday.

The telegram adds that the criminal episode during the final moments did not obscure the splendour of a marvellous day. "I send you the wish which the bullet pierced that you may keep it among the Fascist souvenirs of Bologna."

Signor Mussolini concludes by telling the secret societies of Italy that he is convinced that nothing can happen to him before his task is accomplished.

15-Year Old Assailant.

ROME, November 1st.

Newspapers state that Mussolini's assailant has been identified as Anteo Zamboni, aged 15, the son of a Bologna printer.

Assailant's Father an Ex-Anarchist.

Bologna, November 2nd.

An official communiqué states that Mussolini's assailant's father is an ex-anarchist who compelled his son to leave the Young Fascist organisation of which he was a member, but apparently the father has not participated in subversive activities for many years.

Enquiries are proceeding with a view to discovering others responsible for the crime.

Further Demonstrations.

ROME, November 2nd.

A huge demonstration of thousands of Fascists and representatives of ex-service organisations thunderously cheered Mussolini.

The Secretary-General of the Fascist party of Turati in a speech declared that Fascists demanded the death penalty on those behind the dastardly attempt.

THE BELGIAN LOAN IN LONDON.

ONLY AVAILABLE IN BIG LOTS.

LONDON, November 2nd.

The Belgian Loan opened at 4½ to 5 per cent. On applications to 7,000 there was no allotment; on applications to 10,000 the allotment was 100; on applications over 10,000 the percentage was unavailable.

Counter-Propaganda.

It would seem that the Chinese authorities have come to the conclusion that one of the best means of combating the evil messages thrust before the public eye by propagandists, is to give an "eye for an eye." Thus we find thousands of anti-Bolshevik notices posted at all convenient positions in Chinese territory, some of which read as follows:—

"The suppression of the Bolshevists means the salvation of the world."

"Bolshevism is an evil which affects the ruin of nations and the extinction of races."

"The Bolshevists place small schoolboys in the vanguard of their armies. Could anything more inhuman be imagined?"

"The Bolshevists have made secret agreements with the Russians to sell the Republic."

"China is a nation with a code of ethics. The Bolshevists advocate the abolition of marriage and the reduction of humanity to the level of beasts."

"The Bolshevists are cruel without a parallel. They have massacred the best elements of the people everywhere they had an opportunity to do so."

"The Southern troops have not been paid since May, 1923. They force the people in the territory they capture to accept paper notes which are worthless."

"The Russians in the Southern army have raped young women everywhere."

"Chiang Kai Shek employs women as spies and bodyguards."

"The Bolshevists make a census of private property of the people and appropriate that property for the use of their party."

"In order to secure universal peace Bolshevism must be suppressed."

"Let us destroy the hordes of the Bolshevists in order to safeguard the nation from harm."—Shanghai Mercury.

Marshal Sun to Leave Front.

KIUKIANG, October 28th.

The Southerners have not strength enough to stage a counter attack on a large scale, so Marshal Sun Chuan Fang will leave the matter of maintaining Kiangsi in the hands of General Lu Hsiang Ting and return to Nanking.—Toko.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A LABOUR LANDSLIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 2nd.

Something approaching a Labour landslide is indicated in the earliest results of the Municipal elections throughout the country.

Labour has gained 147 and lost 8, Conservatives gained 19 and lost 87, Liberals gained 7 and lost 58, while Independents have gained 13 and lost 34.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

A MODIFIED POLICY.

QUESTION OF UNUSED COUPONS.

LONDON, November 1st.

Reuter learns that the Colonial Office has issued no announcement regarding restrictions on the validity of rubber export rights in Ceylon and Malaya, but it is understood that, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of Ceylon and Malaya intend to modify the present policy from February 1st, 1927, in order to limit the validity of export rights to a period of three months following the expiration of that period for which they are granted.

This means that after the current quarter coupons in Ceylon will be valid for four months in all and export credits in Malaya for six months in all.

Confirmation.

COLOMBO, November 1st.

Following the announcement made regarding unused coupons for the export of rubber, a cablegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that he proposes the following measures to limit the validity of export rights of rubber, namely, certificates of production commonly known as coupons issued on and after February 1st, 1927, shall be invalid on the expiration of three months following the month in respect of which they are issued.

The validity of certificates issued prior to February 1st, 1927, will not be interfered with."

THE NEW BRITISH BETTING TAX.

HOW IT WORKED ON FIRST DAY.

LONDON, November 1st.

A new era in the British turf has been inaugurated by the operation of the betting tax, in which there was far greater interest on the courses than in the actual racing. Everything worked smoothly and the rumoured boycott by the bookmakers did not materialise, but many preferred the role of spectators.

The immediate effect of the tax was, as predicted, a considerable diminution in the volume of wagering. Half an hour before the start at Birmingham not a single revenue ticket had been sold. Later, an enterprising individual did a brisk trade selling them at one penny each after he had purchased them at fifty for one shilling, but he was soon stopped by Revenue Officers.

The bookmakers adopted varying methods of charging the tax, many dividing it equally on credit bets, others charging nothing on bets not exceeding 25 each way. Others, chiefly from London and Scotland, charged nothing but reduced the place-money on each-way wagers from one-quarter to one-fifth of the total odds.

THE BRITISH CHEMICAL COMBINE.

DETAILS OF MERGER.

LONDON, November 1st.

Particulars of Messrs. Brunner Mond's big fusion scheme, mentioned some days ago, show that the new concern will be called the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. The issued capital, on the basis of an exchange of the share holdings from the fusing concerns, will be nearly 257,000,000. The merging Companies will continue to function separately, under their own directorates.

INDIAN SENSATION.

GOVERNMENT AND NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

BOMBAY, November 1st.

The relations between the Indian Government and the Nizam of Hyderabad, which aroused sensational reports in August, are again the subject of interest according to a telegram from Hyderabad, stating that changes in the administration are now likely. But the Nizam appears to have yielded only after considerable reluctance to the proposal to replace his officers by Europeans. He even threatened to abdicate if this were insisted on. The Indian Government, on the authority of the Imperial Government, then insisted on the required reforms by November 5th; or alternatively, a Commission would be appointed. The Nizam has, apparently, begun to fall in with the requirements.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE CAPITAL.

BRISBANE, November 1st.

A meeting of the Directors of the North-German Lloyd has decided to propose at the general meeting on December 12th an increase of the capital by one million marks, to 125 million marks.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MEXICO.

STRONG GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, November 2nd.

In connection with the annihilation of a small band of "fanatics" in the State of Durango led by General Gallegos, a Government communiqué claims that the authorities have evidence that the Roman Catholic episcopate is organising a revolution. The episcopate has made a statement denying it ever authorised any rebellion or attempt at rebellion in Mexico.

COTTON RESTRICTION.

HUGE FINANCIAL BACKING.

WASHINGTON, November 2nd.

On his return from a visit to the Southern States, Mr. Meyer, the Chairman of President Coolidge's Cotton Relief Committee, declares that sufficient capital is assured to permit the successful marketing of the cotton crop. He asserted that eight financing corporations with a capital of \$15,000,000 is organised in the Southern States.

U.S. BOXING.

WIN FOR TUNNEY'S SPARRING PARTNER.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

Bud Gorman of Wisconsin, the sparring partner of Gene Tunney, defeated the Swedish Champion Harry Persson on a foul in the fifth round in the ten-round heavyweight boxing contest.

U.S. ELECTIONS.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

On the eve of the Congressional elections President Coolidge has appealed to the voters not to abdicate their sovereign right of self-government by failing to vote.

This is almost the only public act by the President regarding the elections, which generally are regarded as the most important of his administration since the control of the Senate is more or less in doubt and the Democratic leaders claim a sweeping increase in the Opposition membership in the House of Representatives. President Coolidge recently announced that he would return home to Massachusetts to cast the ballot. He said that he would naturally vote for his old friend, Senator Butler, who is up for another term in the United States Senate. At the same time President Coolidge denied the published reports that he expressed any views on the Illinois Senatorial contest.

Prohibition Issues.

While politicians are chiefly concerned with the extent of the gains which the Democrats expect in next Congress the man in the street has an eye on the fate of various Prohibition measures in eight States, especially the referenda in New York and Illinois. The real extent of the dry vote in New York State will be seen in the number of votes cast for the Senatorial Dry candidate, both Republican and Democratic candidates having openly proclaimed themselves wet.

The dry leaders refuse to countenance the Prohibition referendum stigmatising it as valueless and even advising their followers not to vote thereon.

U.S. SEAPLANE CRASH.

SCHNEIDER CUP ENTRANT KILLED.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

A gloom has been cast over the forthcoming Schneider Cup seaplane race in ten days' time, by the death of Lieutenant Frank Conant, one of the American entrants.

Conant, in the course of a practice flight, fatally crashed in shallow water in Winter's Harbour, thirty miles from Norfolk.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

U.S. GUNBOAT DISPATCHED.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

In accordance with a request by the American Consul a destroyer has been ordered to Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American lives and property.

The Consul reported that the inmates of a penitentiary, combined with revolutionists had seized the town, after temporarily ousting the Federal troops.

U.S. SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

It is reported that Miss Audrey Emery, youngest daughter of Mrs. Alfred Anson, of New York, has become engaged to the Russian Grand Duke Dmitri.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

MORE MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, November 1st.

The number of men at work in the coal pits to-day showed an increase of 8,573 compared with the end of last week. This is a substantial increase for a Monday, as usually a large percentage of men extend the week-end holiday until Tuesday. The total of men at work is now 278,130.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS BREAKAWAY.

LONDON, November 1st.

Despite the visit of the miners' "War Council" who directed an intensive propaganda bombardment, the Nottingham Miners' Council has resolved in favour of a district settlement, and appointed a deputation to meet the owners and fix up a local agreement. A week-end campaign of the miners' leaders in Leicester-shire failed. The speakers found no audience or only a mere handful at the arranged meetings. The stoppage in Leicestershire has almost ended.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NO HELP FROM BRITISH SEAMEN IN U.S.

NEW YORK, November 2nd.

A poll of British seamen belonging to the British Seamen's Union in American ports results in an overwhelming rejection of the proposals that seamen refuse to sign on or vessels carrying coal to Britain, and also contribute a shilling or half a crown weekly per head to help the miners.

THE SPIRIT OF FASCISM.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S ORDERS.

ROME, October 10th.

In taking over the supreme command of the Fascist Militia Signor Mussolini sent a telegram to the King—"the supreme chief of all the armed forces of the nation"—informing him that he has placed himself at the head of the militia. The Blackshirts of all Italy, says Signor Mussolini, "renew with the same faith their oath of obedience and of duty." In a message to the 150 legions forming the Fascist Militia the Duce says that his orders can be summed up in a few words, namely, absolute obedience and readiness to defend everywhere the Fascist régime, which to-day is identified with the Fatherland.

The Fascist Grand Council, after a second all-night sitting which ended at 5 a.m., concluded its October session, after approving the new Statute of the Fascist Party and adopting several important resolutions affecting the future policy of Fascism. The Secretary-General of the Fascist Party outlined the situation in the provinces, which, he said, was greatly improving, and submitted for the Cabinet's approval the following resolution:—

"Fascism, which has now reached the highest mark of efficiency and is fully conscious of its tasks and of the responsibility assigned to it in the present historical period, expresses its firm determination to fight to the end under the orders of the Duce the battle in which it is engaged for Italy's economic independence and for the revaluation of the lira. Moreover, as the progress of the Fascist revolution and the future of the Italian people cannot be further affected either by criminal action or by the hostility of a few men dispossessed of office, the Fascist provincial leaders are requested to watch attentively the conduct of all the remaining enemies of the régime."

This resolution was adopted after a long debate, and the Council finally passed a vote of confidence in the members of the Fascist Directory, requesting it to continue in its present policy.

In laying down the programme of the celebrations for the fourth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, the Council decided that this year the event is to be commemorated by a display of all the forces of Fascism—the political, syndicalist, military, co-operative, juvenile, and administrative branches of the party.

The demonstrations will be generally of a military character, and organized so as to give an idea "both within and beyond the frontiers" of the formidable strength of Fascism.

Finally, the Grand Council, after hearing a long statement by Signor Mussolini on the domestic and foreign situation, discussed the economic outlook and approved the new Statute of the party. The new rules provide that only those Fascists who have been in the party for at least three years can hold official positions. On joining the party each member will take the following oath—"I swear to follow without discussion the orders of the Duce and to serve with all my strength, and, if necessary, also with my life, the cause of the Fascist revolution."

Another rule is that each local secretary before admitting a new member should obtain precise information as to his moral character, as well as his means of living. In carrying out their professional duties Fascists should act in conformity with the spirit of Fascism.



HARMONY!

If a motor tyre is to serve well—to yield good mileage and afford security on all the varied road surfaces covered by your car, the tread and casing must work harmoniously together; they must wear uniformly; the casing must be strong enough to carry the most tough road.

IN THE DUNLOP CORD TYRE

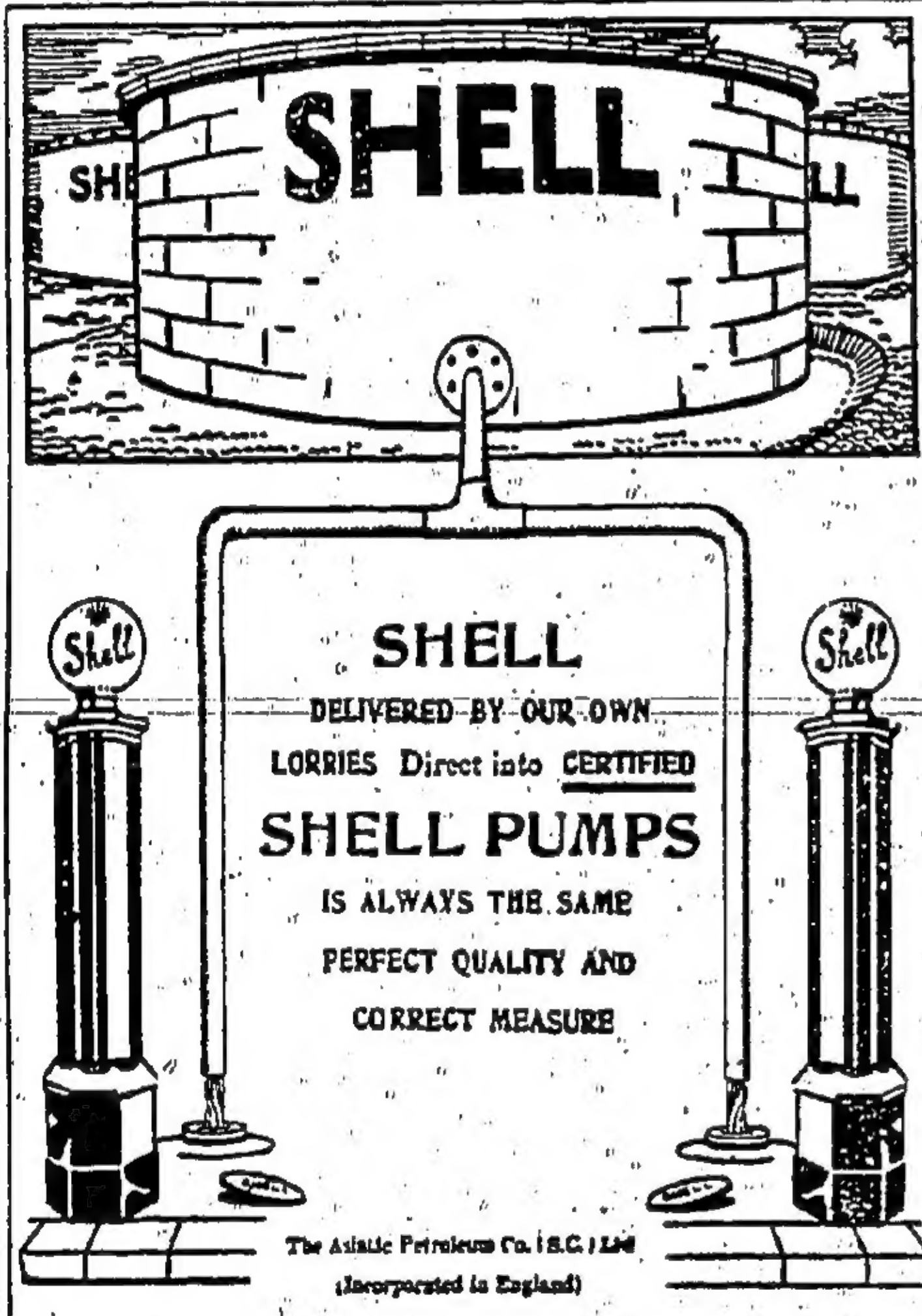
THE CASING AND TREAD WORK IN COMPLETE HARMONY.

The materials used in the Dunlop Cord Tyre are the best obtainable. Not only that but they are applied by the most skilful tyre builders in the world.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

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SOCONY

MOTOR OILS AND GASOLINE

Motoring Notes:

A Weekly Review dealing

with matters of interest to all local motorists.—

Gasoline—All Steel Bodies—Garages—Traffic Problems—When on Leave.

[BY AN OWNER-DRIVER.]

RADIATOR TROUBLES.

In Hongkong, especially during the summer months, the cooling water often becomes very hot indeed. Complaints have often been made that the radiators on certain cars are not big enough.

The tendency of the 1927 models is towards increased radiator capacity.

There seems to be, also, a tendency towards a sort of a standard pattern for the radiator. The Rolls-Royce style has been more or less copied by the manufacturers of two types of cars made in Europe.

One of the causes of overheating of the radiator is leakage at the glands of the water pumps.

The writer had this trouble last week. The radiator was filled up on Saturday night. On Sunday the car was taken out on a trip round the island.

Half way up the Shaukiwan hill it boiled. It was not fully loaded and it has taken that hill often without any trouble.

Investigation showed that water had been leaking out through the packing at the pump spindle. Tightening up was difficult—an awkward place for a spanner—but it was done at last. No more trouble has been experienced—so far.

GARAGES.

Every house in Hongkong with a rental of more than \$150 a month should have a garage. Local architects would be wise to point out to those about to build a house that a garage adjacent to it greatly adds to the value.

The difficulty in Hongkong is to find a suitable site in the case of houses that are already built.

Owner drivers have a great deal of extra work and worry because the garage which they are compelled to use is so far away from where they live.

Even those who can afford to employ a chauffeur add to the expense of motoring if the garage is some distance away. Additional garage accommodation is needed near the Peak Hotel. There is a piece of flat land, within a few yards of the Peak Tram terminus that might be used for the purpose.

The ideal arrangement, however, is to have one's own garage adjacent to the house.

In England there are firms that supply standard motor houses. A size suitable for a two-seater car (not a big car) costs slightly less than £17. One of size 18 ft. by 8 ft. and 6½ ft. high costs £19. The same firm offers a garage 18 ft. by 10 ft. and 7½ ft. high at £27½. The price is carriage paid to any station in England or Wales for erection by the purchaser.

GARRAGE FLOORS.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that experts recommend the use of silicate of soda for concrete floors. It is said to harden and waterproof the concrete and make a steel-like surface. It is also said to prevent the concrete dusting up.

A further claim is that it prevents the penetration of oil into the floor and increases the life and strength of the concrete.

It is said that a gallon of this prepared silicate of soda mixed with four gallons of water will successfully treat 350 square feet of surface.

FIRE.

One of the dangers that must be planned against is fire. Many local authorities in England prohibit garages that are not fireproof. A type that meets the requirements regarding fire and that is popular in England is the garage with steel frames and doors together with steel or asbestos walls and roof.

Some attempt should be made to relieve the appearance of a private garage of ugliness. A little paint on the outside makes quite a difference.

The advantage of a public garage is that the car is properly cleaned each day. If the general appearance of a car is to be kept smart, it should be cleaned at the end of each day. Dust and dirt should be removed as quickly as possible.

GOOD NEWS.

The cables from England during the last few days have shown how great is the growth of public interest in motor vehicles.

The record number of visitors to the Olympia Show—over 200,000 as compared with 184,000 last year—is evidence of the "draw" of this annual show.

The Road Fund figures of which motor licences are the main source of revenue totalled £13,250,000.

The price of petrol in London and the Home Counties is down 1½d. a gallon. That is good news for the man who motors in England.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

The Ministry of Transport has recently issued a report on London traffic which is of great interest to all motorists.

The figures showing the enormous increase in the number of journeys that are made by the average citizen are especially worth noting.

The travelling habit continues to grow. People are no longer content to stay at home. They will move about now-a-days. In the year 1904 (it is recorded) the resident in the "greater London" area made 150 journeys per annum.

The average had risen to 228 journeys in 1913. In 1923 the number had grown to 482.

A rapid rise in the number of vehicles using the streets is recorded. In Hongkong the advent of motor traffic has led to a development of the travelling habit.

Anyone who takes the trouble to watch the numerous motor "buses" that "load up" outside the Star Ferry entrance and exit at Kowloon will be surprised at the number of people who travel on these vehicles.

In London from 80 to 83 per cent. of the seating accommodation of the "buses" is occupied during the rush hours on several of the routes. What is the average for Kowloon?

Are there too many "buses" on the run? At times there appear to be too many rickshaws about in Kowloon. It seems inevitable that the comparatively slow moving man-pulled ricksha will, in due course, disappear.

The daily average of the number of passengers within a ten mile radius in London is over 4½ millions. In the summer months it is 5 millions.

A TUNNEL.

The congestion in certain parts of London is far worse than anything that has yet been experienced in Hongkong. A suggestion has been made that much of the difficulty that takes place at Piccadilly is due to the traffic that crosses it.

This, say the experts, can be relieved if there is constructed a tunnel between Pall Mall and Berkeley Street. Unfortunately, the money needed is not available but each year that goes by makes the cost of any such scheme appear more stupendous. Fortunately the local committee for town planning has had vision with regard to traffic problems in Kowloon. If only the needed road improvements could be hurried on!

WHEN ON LEAVE.

Everyone looks forward to the great time when they go "Home" on leave. Most of the people who have a few months in the old country make up their minds to see as much of it as possible.

"See this world before you see the next" is one of the catch sentences of the advertisers. There is a movement in Great Britain which aims at persuading people to spend money on holidays there rather than on the Continent.

The problem, however, is greatly complicated by the income tax collector. A friend who was at "Home" on leave this summer purchased an English car which he used in England, Wales and Scotland. Then he took it over to France.

He made tracks for Monte Carlo and other places in the South of France because he wanted to avoid income tax.

Perhaps a tour in Ireland would serve the purpose. Anyway there is splendid scenery in Ireland but it might be just as well to enquire about the condition of the roads.

A GOOD TOUR.

One of the most enjoyable ways of spending the summer months in England is as follows. Choose a really reliable car—you will need to pay round about £300 for a reliable and comfortable four-seater—and run it four or five hundred miles before you go on tour. Then plan your route.

Starting from London run down the Dover Road into Kent. If you have never visited Canterbury it is worth making the effort. If you are a keen golfer you will probably decide to play on the splendid course at Deal.

Choose your own route through Kent, for wherever you go in that delightful country you find typical English scenery.

The Automobile Association in England will help you to plan out the tour in detail. They provide you with excellent statements about hotels, the places of interest that you should see and historical notes.

It may be mentioned that one of the tyre firms has arranged a sort of tourist bureau which is also most helpful. Get their help as well—it is given free of charge.

After Kent you should pass through Sussex. The run from Retworth to Horsham and on into Hampshire is through wonderful country.

Keep to hilly country and on the return journey take the sea-coast route.

You must call at Winchester. Visits should be paid to the School and the Cathedral.

Then run down to the New Forest. That really is a delightful trip in a car, you will find a wayside inn, or perhaps you will come to some small town where you can put up for the night. Ringwood is a good place.

EQUIPMENT.

Unless you are wealthy—most of us from the Far East are not nearly as wealthy as they think we are when we are "home" on leave—you will probably wish to do the trip at a reasonable figure.

Make up a party of four, so that expenses may be shared. Carry a thermos flask and take youriffin with you on the car when you set forth each morning. You will find some delightful place where you can picnic in the country for the midday meal.

Arrive at your inn or hotel at about six in the evening. You will secure good accommodation and a hot meal at a reasonable figure.

Experienced tourists find that it is wise to reach the headquarters for the night at about six. You have dinner, bed and breakfast at the same hotel. You find time to examine the car so as to make sure that the plugs are firing, etc. You can fill up with petrol, oil and water overnight.

After Hampshire, then Dorset, Devon and Cornwall. A trip in the West Country is a real delight after years of exile in the Far East. Wander back again to London at your pleasure. Don't try to do too much. Even a motoring holiday should allow you to loiter.

SMALL CYLINDERS.

A noteworthy result of the 1926 records is the straight speed of 1½ miles per hour for the 1,500 cubic centimetre eight cylinder cars.

Last year, over the same track, the four cylinder cars of the same total cylinder capacity reached 105 miles per hour. That extra ten miles per hour seems to show the difference between the eight and the four cylinder cars.

There can be no doubt at all that manufacturers and keen motorists all favour smaller cylinders and more of them.

The amazing thing is that six cylinders are advocated for small cars. It is possible to obtain great power with the very quick revolutions that are now common practice, even if the cylinder is a small one, and the tiny cylinders seem able to stand the great stresses caused by rapid acceleration much better than was expected.

In the evolution of the motor car, experiment has time and again demonstrated that only a grueling test can give the true answer a problem. The pioneers have been the men who were determined to see what would happen. They accepted no statement without a real proof of its accuracy.

ALL STEEL BODIES.

A feature of the 1927 programme is the extended use of the material steel for bodywork. Wood has been used in the past—at first the use of wood was universal. Gradually designers of bodies have been advocating steel as a substitute.

The car-body makers of the early days were coach builders. They were used to wood and they almost automatically adopted the material for car bodies.

Now-a-days, however, steel is being used for many purposes that were not thought of thirty years ago. There are steel houses and even steel shafts for golf clubs. Many years ago steel replaced iron and iron had replaced wood as a material for building ships.

Wood splinters in a smash between two cars. Steel is said to be safer. Whether it will prove to be cheaper remains to be seen.

The wealthy owner of to-day buys the chassis of a car and instructs one of the well-known firms of body builders in Long Acre, London, to construct the particular sort of body that he fancies.

Fashion rules in this matter. If royalty thinks that the all steel body is desirable, then we may be sure that there will be a rush for the type in the near future.

Advocates of this style of construction do not base their arguments on sentimental reasons. It may, however, be mentioned that the British steel trade is not as flourishing as was hoped two or three years ago and the general adoption of all steel bodies would help at a great deal.

GASOLINE.

How many motorists in Hongkong have ever thought about the origin of gasoline? We use the fuel and we have a vague idea that all brands of gasoline are not the same.

We seem to have heard that gasoline is in some obscure way obtained from mineral oil and that oil is pumped up to the surface out of wells.

There are, however, two main groups of oils. One has what is called a "paraffin base" and the other has an "asphalt base." In the former oils there is about twenty per cent. gasoline; in the latter the gasoline content is less than three per cent.

There is fifty per cent. kerosene in the paraffin base oil and only about sixteen per cent. kerosene in the other type. The finest lubricating oil in the world is made from the paraffin base oil, but from the other type the residual can be used only for firing boilers or for further reduction to bitumen for road making or cable-insulating or other industrial purposes.

There are other mineral oils that Nature has provided. That known as Taran crude has no motor spirit (or petrol) and only the faintest traces of kerosene. It is, however, splendid as fuel oil in, say, Diesel engines.

WEALTH IN OIL.

It is remarkable that the two men, reputed to be the richest in the world, both made their money because of the rapid development of motor transport. Mr. Ford made his millions because of his engineering instincts and his tremendous energy. Mr. Rockefeller made his millions because of his financial ability.

All over the world there are engineering experts seeking out new sources of supply of oil fuel and petrol. What is happening just now with regard to the extensive oil fields in Russia? Those were developed largely by English experts and capital. Sir Forcive Flannery did remarkable work in connection with the Russian oil projects. It is possible that, when the reaction in Russia comes the experts will again have a chance to produce the oil that nature has so lavishly placed there.

There is reputed to be a great deal of oil in the province of Shensi, and there may be oil in other parts of China. What is most in demand is that with a paraffin base from which as much as twenty per cent. gasoline can be obtained.

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR CAR

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.09	30.03
Temperature	70	87	76
Humidity	84	77	63
Wind Direction	ESE	NE	WSW
"Force	2	2	2
Weather	C	C	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 67

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From November 3rd to 9th, 1925.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Month	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Days of Month	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Wed. 3	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Wed. 3	4	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 22	6 1	1 54	3 5			5 22	6 1
Thur. 4	5	5 28	6 1	2 25	3 0	Thur. 4	5	5 28	6 1
		8 41	6 8	2 31	2 6			8 41	6 8
Fri. 5	6	9 6	6 0	2 13	2 5	Fri. 5	6	9 6	6 0
		9 14	7 2	2 58	2 8			9 14	7 2
Satur. 6	7	9 47	5 9	3 50	2 1	Satur. 6	7	9 47	5 9
		9 24	7 5	3 24	1 8			9 24	7 5
Sun. 7	8	10 34	5 6	4 28	1 3	Sun. 7	8	10 34	5 6
		9 51	7 8	3 49	3 3			9 51	7 8
Mon. 8	9	11 27	5 3	5 8	1 6	Mon. 8	9	11 27	5 3
		10 24	7 9	4 13	3 6			10 24	7 9
Tues. 9	10	9 28	4 9	5 52	1 6	Tues. 9	10	9 28	4 9
		11 3	7 9	4 28	3 9			11 3	7 9

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LOWEST PRICES!

Carbonic Acid Gas, Ammonia, Calcium
of Carbide, Motor Cycle, Acetylene Tanks,
all necessary equipment for Low and High
Pressure Autogenous Welding.
Blowpipes, Gases, Scraping Powder,
Electrodes and all kinds of Metals for
Welding Purposes.

BOILER REPAIRS
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Autogenous Welding of all Metals by
Oxy-Acetylene and Electric Processes.

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For Urgent Repairs—Kowloon 789.

Special Running Service in Our Workshops at Kowloon (To-Kwa-Wan) for
URGENT REPAIRS required during the NIGHT INCLUDING HOLIDAYS.

A.P.B.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel.

"JAVANESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on
2nd instant, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on Monday, 8th instant,
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen
days of the Vessel's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 9th instant,
will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,

2nd Floor, King's Building,

Connaught Road, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 3165.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1926. [4145]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"MIRZAPUR"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 31st OCTOBER, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
Instructions have been given to the contrary
6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and
Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
20th November, 1926, or they will not be
recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAUCKENZIE & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1926. [4136]

MARTIN'S
PILLS

APIOL & STEEL

Sure and certain for all Female

complaints. Every lady should

keep a box in the house.

Chemists and Stores sell

them throughout the world.

Proprietors:

MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

YESTERDAY'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning's statement showed
an improvement in freights. Hongkong
cargo increased by 7,000 tons and
freights for ports beyond by over 4,000
tons.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday, 11 vessels arrived, and 7 de-
partures, the nationalities being:—6
British arrivals and 2 departures; 1
Japanese arrival and 1 departure; 1
Norwegian arrival and 3 departures; 1
Chinese arrival and 2 Dutch arrivals and
1 departure, leaving a total of 57 vessels
in the harbour, of which 19 were British.

The freight returns showed 13,350 tons
of cargo for Hongkong, 12,104 tons in
five British vessels. The two best returns
were 7,454 tons and 4,233 tons. Freights
for ports beyond amounted to 13,784 tons,
with 6,760 tons divided among 3 British
steamers. Of these, one vessel carried
3,210 tons and another 2,929 tons. The
remaining 7,015 tons were carried in two
vessels of other nationalities with the
Japanese steamer having 6,915 tons. The
total freight entered was 37,143 tons.

The tabulated list of arrivals, and
clearances will be found on page 10.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of deck passengers
entered for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday, was 1,247, of which 1,219
were brought by the s.s. *Van Oosterat*.

The s.s. *Yue On*, was in mid-stream
yesterday for compass adjustment. It is
understood that she will join the West
river service.

The *Hoinam*, a Chinese steamer has
returned from Canton with no freight,
and the s.s. *Vulcanus*, the A.P.C. steamer,
has left for Canton.

The 1926-27 sailing schedule which has
just been issued by the Canadian Pacific
Steamships announce that from May
next until further orders, the stay of the
Pacific Empresses in Manila will be ex-
tended from the two days as at present,
to five days. Now that the *Empress of*
Australia is undergoing extensive refit
at Home, the intervals of sailing of the
Empress of Canada, *Empress of Asia*
and *Empress of Russia*, have become ir-
regular and it has therefore been arranged
that the Vancouver-Manila run will be
organised on a 21 day sailing schedule.
The new arrangement will shorten the
stay in Hongkong on the homeward
journey by these three days.

In the Chinkiang harbour district,
notice is given that on November 16th,
owing to the extension of the shoal off
the north point of Pitman-King Island,
Pitman-King Shoal Buoy will be moved
4.1 cables S. 89 degrees E. From the
new position of the buoy, Pitman-King
Surveying Beacon bears S. 154 degrees
E., distant 3.05 miles. All bearings given
are magnetic.

In the Shanghai harbour district,
notice is given that on November 16th,
owing to the extension of the Tungchow
Banks, Pagoda Buoy will be moved 4.5
cables S. 87 degrees E. From the new
position of the buoy, Langshan Pagoda
bears N. 33 degrees E., distant 3.80 miles.
All bearings given are magnetic. Chart
affected: Marine Department Chart
No. 3.

"TENYO MARU" GROUNDS
AND REFLOATS.SAILING A WEEK BEHIND
SCHEDULE.

The s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, belonging to the
N.Y.K. Line, which went aground last
Thursday afternoon three miles outside
Yokohama, from which port she had left
for San Francisco, was successfully refloat-
ed by the aid of salvage vessels. She is
now sailing for America (San Francisco)
to-morrow, a week behind her schedule,
following the completion of survey and
minor repairs at Yokohama.

The *Tenyo Maru*, which formerly be-
longed to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is a
regular caller at Hongkong. When she
met with her mishap she had four million
gold yen on board, which is being exported
to America.

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER
PERSONNEL.

Mr. E. S. Macpherson, second officer,
Huichow, has gone second officer, *Kwang-
yang*. Mr. F. W. Golding, second
officer, *Kwang-ye*, has gone officer, *Hui-
chow*.

Mr. A. H. Lake, second officer, *Kwai-
yang*, has gone second officer, *Kwang-
tung*. Mr. W. E. Atcock, second officer,
Kwangtung, is on reserve.

Mr. E. H. Mutton, from reserve, has
gone second officer, *Fatshan*.

Mr. J. S. K. Oliver, third engineer,
Soochow, has gone third engineer,
Liangchow.

Mr. F. J. C. Wilson, from reserve, has
gone third engineer, *Kwaiyang*.

Mr. H. A. Morrison, from reserve, has
gone survey chief engineer, *Kangtung*.

Mr. E. S. Bourke, from reserve, has
gone survey second engineer, *Kangtung*.

Mr. B. G. Edwards, from reserve, has
gone survey third engineer, *Kangtung*.

Mr. J. Turbyne, from reserve, has gone
chief officer, *Chippinging*. Mr. F. Webster,
chief officer, *Chippinging*, is on reserve.

Mr. S. Duncan, third officer, *Chak-
sang*, is on reserve.

Mr. W. L. Williams, third officer,
Suiyang, has gone third officer, *Chak-
sang*.

Mr. J. D. Palmer has been appointed
third officer, *Lauyang*.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

YESTERDAY'S DETAILS.

Among the vessels arriving yesterday
was the Blue Funnel liner *Alcester* from
the North with 3,340 tons of cargo
for other ports but only 1 ton for
Hongkong. She sailed yesterday for
Europe via Marseilles. Two other ar-
rivals were the British vessels *Cardita*
and *Cassia*, both of whom brought heavy
freights for this port, the former having
7,454 tons and the latter 4,233 tons. The
Cassia also carried 2,929 tons for ports
beyond. The *Kashima Maru* carried
6,915 tons for ports beyond.

The s.s. *Tanda* carried the Australian
and Manila mails and originally due on
Monday is now scheduled to arrive to-
morrow, having left Manila on Monday
afternoon. She will also bring a fair
shipment of freight from Australia and
passengers.

Apart from the Home mail via Siberia,
due this morning by the *Empress of*
Australia, two other mails from the United
Kingdom are due on Friday. The *City*
of *China* brings letters via Nagasaki,
dated London October 7th; while the
Glaucus arrives the same day with
papers from Home of the same date.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *Tanda* will leave for
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama on or about
Friday, November 5th, at daylight.

The B.I. s.s. *Takliwa* will leave for
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on or
about Saturday, November 6th, at 11
a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Cublenz (N.D.L.), due to-day.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-
day, at 9 a.m.

Takliwa (B.I. & A.), due to-morrow,
about 4 p.m.

Tanda (E. & A.), due to-morrow, about
daylight.

DIAMOND THIEVES AT WORK.

DISGUISED STOLEN GEMS.

Stolen gems, if they are of any con-
siderable value, have their trail blazed in
all their wanderings as thoroughly as a
Bank of England note.

The larger stones have each an individ-
uality of its own. Their weight, colour,
shape, and any flaws are carefully record-
ed in the books of every merchant
through whose hands they pass. To dis-
guise a diamond is a slow and unprofit-
able task. Re-cutting involves a loss of
at least 50 per cent., and to split a cut
stone is virtually impossible. Moreover,
the value of a stone increases in propor-
tion to its weight by a geometrical pro-
gression. That is to say, a stone of 10
carats is worth very much more than
double the value of one of 5 carats.

Even should a thief decide to accept the
loss incurred as the price of disguising
his loot, he must find a workman able to
carry out the highly skilled task of re-
cutting.

A "crook" diamond-cutter must first
equip himself with an expensive plant.
A power-driven steel wheel, rotating at
2,000 revolutions a minute (so fast that
to the eye it appears to be motionless),
is the first essential. Diamond paste,
made up of powdered scraps and worth-
less stones, is smeared upon it, and the
stone is pressed down upon the spinning
surface by a leaden weight.

Even then the process is a long one.
A stone of any considerable size will
require at least a month to cut, for dia-
monds vary in hardness, the "blue-white"
being the hardest as well as one of the
most valuable.

With pearls, however, the procedure is
different. Variations in their natural
shape—round, oval, button, or baroque
—added to their colour, texture, and per-
haps marks or flaws, leave only one way
to disguise them. A pearl is deposited in
the oyster shell in a series of concentric
layers, and it may, at very great risk of
spoiling it, be "skinned"—that is, have
the outermost layer removed. There are
only two or three men in England who
undertake this work, and the process is
a secret which they guard closely.—DAVID
NEVILLE in the *Daily Mail*.

Cleans and Disinfects in
One Operation.

REMEMBER

NO SOAP, NO STRONG CAUSTICS,
NO DANGEROUS DISINFECTANTS

ARE WANTED WHERE "CARBOLACENE" IS
REGULARLY USED.



FRAGRANT
CLEANSER DISINFECTANT
An Active Disinfectant and Cleanser
for use in Hotels, Institutions and in
the Home.

Used by the British & Foreign Governments

Sole Manufacturers—

W. & F. WALKER, LTD.,
Liverpool, England.

Sole Agents—

ANDERSON & ASHE.

Queen's Buildings

OVER HALF A CENTURY'S REPUTATION
FOR THE
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
PAIN IN THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND PANCREAS.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY
PILLS WHICH GUARANTEE A CURE FOR
DR. LE CLERC'S ANEMIA, THYROID
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY
PILLS WHICH GUARANTEE A CURE FOR
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS ARE THE ONLY
PILLS WHICH GUARANTEE A CURE FOR



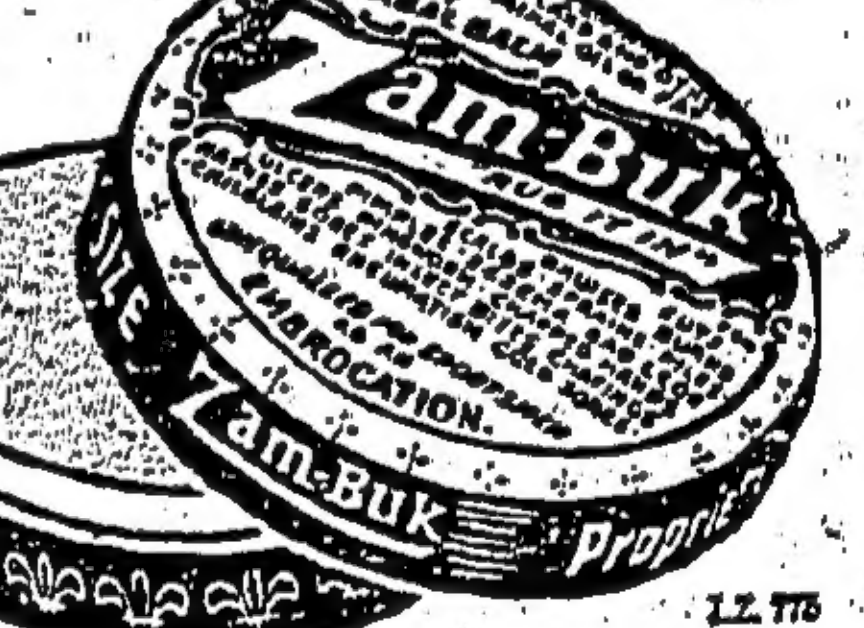
Get Rid of That
SKIN DISEASE

Begin With ZAM-BUK To-Day.

If you are driven to despair by an attack of fiery
eczema or psoriasis. If every effort to stop the
intense irritation of "itch" or prickly heat fails.
If that ravaging ringworm or flesh-eating ulcer defies
all ordinary treatment. Then you have every reason
to try Zam-Buk without further delay.

Zam-Buk is a precious balm
with remarkable record of
healing in all manner of skin
troubles. Whilst magical for
banishing minor surface eruptions,
Zam-Buk is yet powerful
enough to eradicate even the most
deep-seated disease.

The effectiveness of Zam-Buk
is derived from curative herbal
essences of the utmost purity and
refinement. It is furthermore
guaranteed free from rancid ani-
mal fats and crude mineral drugs.



FREE FROM ALL
ANIMAL FATS

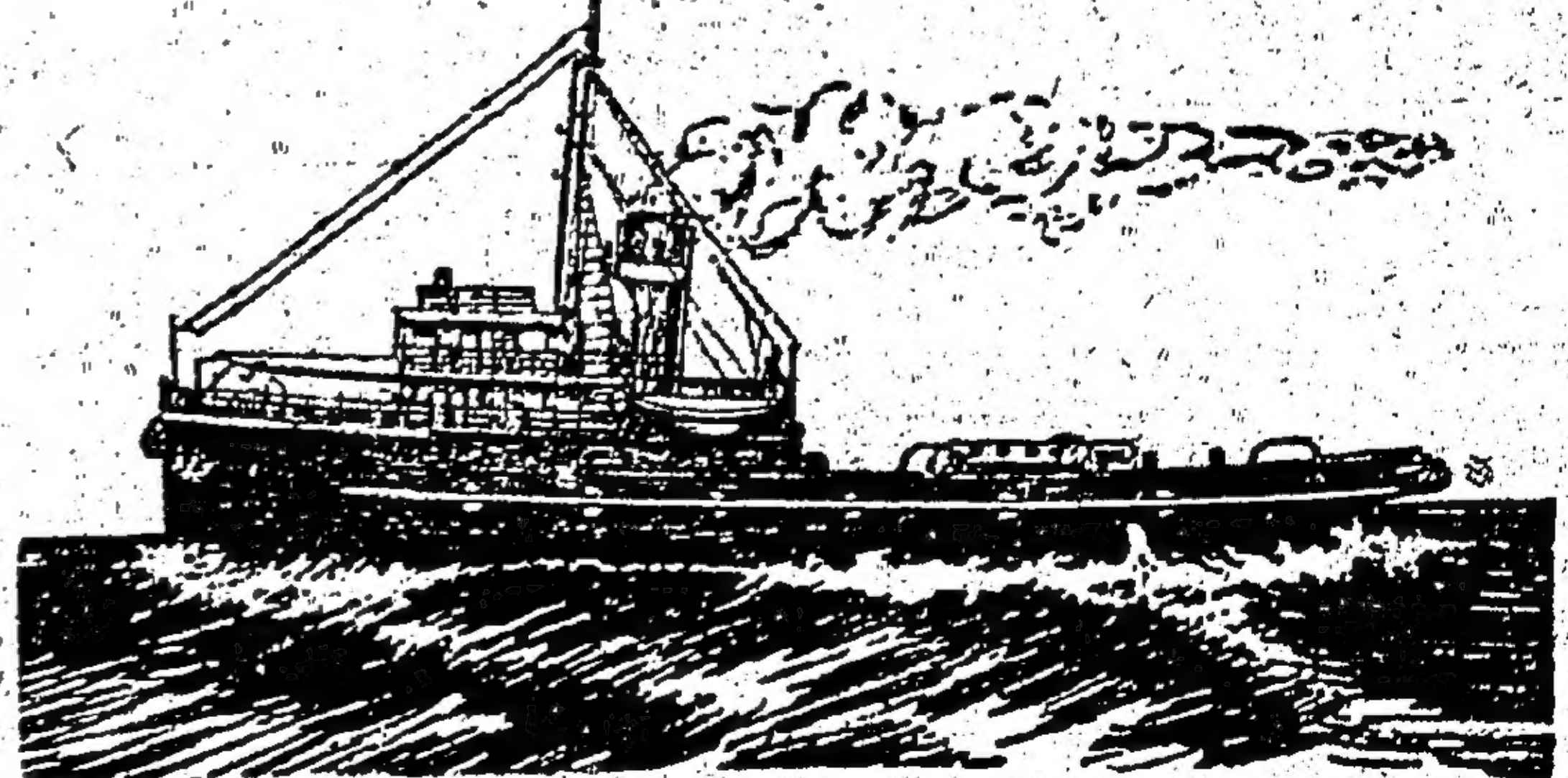
Zam-Buk
THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.I., A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins.

(Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.)



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own
service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven
reversible centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BARODA" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 5th Nov.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
(ANDREW WILK & Co., London.)Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "FORBESBANK" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 2nd half November.UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... From Hongkong 18th November.
For Marseilles, London and Havre.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilimane, Ilo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Singapore on 5th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINEIMPROVED SERVICE
BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO
BOSTON
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PHILADELPHIA

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, ZANZIBAR, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CON-STANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ALLIANCE"	5,273	8th Nov. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov. Noon	Marseilles and London
"DEVANHA"	8,155	25th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London
"NELLORE"	6,853	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	8,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	31st Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	6th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	25th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	18th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	8th April	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th April	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	28th April	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,941	30th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHIVA"	8,135	14th May	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,918	28th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,336	8th Nov. 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	14th Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	23rd Nov.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	31st Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	25th Jan.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Feb.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	25th April	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia. The E. & A.S.E. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement of cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,956	5th Nov. D.L.	Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	6th Nov. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"NELLORE"	6,853	13th Nov.	Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	14th Nov.	Kobe.
"KHIVA"	8,135	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)HAINING 5th November, at 2 p.m.
HAICHING Tuesday, 9th November, at 1 p.m.Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**
General Managers.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 4th Nov.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Nov.	Noon.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 6th Nov.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 6th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & NEWORWANG	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Nov.	6 a.m.
AMOY, SAWTOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 8th Nov.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 8th Nov.	4 p.m.
W. HAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSI	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Nov.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOUCROW"	On 9th Nov.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 13th Nov.	6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now, Been Reduced To
\$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DEPART HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
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CHANGTE	10th December	17th December
TAIPING	6th January	14th January
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M.V. "BEMO"	Sails on or about 8th February, 1927.

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M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails on or about 5th November.
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